```
=> fil reg; d ide l20 1-2; d ide l21 1-2
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:59:28 ON 13 MAY 2004
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

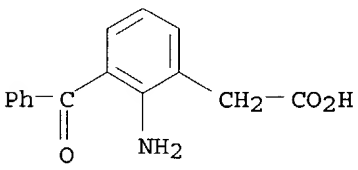
  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html
```

Registry search of compound in claim 1 yielded 157 compounds. If they are in Registry, they are "known". These 5 appear to be the most widely known.

```
L20  ANSWER 1 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   61941-56-8  REGISTRY
CN   Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl-, monosodium salt (9CI)  (CA INDEX
     NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   AHR 5850
CN   AHR 5850D
CN   Amfenac sodium
CN   Phenazox
CN   Sodium (2-amino-3-benzoylphenyl)acetate
CN   Sodium 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetate
MF   C15 H13 N O3 . Na
LC   STN Files:   BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS,
       CASREACT, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, PROMT, PS, RTECS*,
       TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN  (51579-82-9)
```

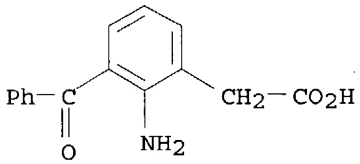


anti-inflammatory

```
**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             39 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
             39 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
```

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 51579-82-9 REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (2-Amino-3-benzoylphenyl)acetic acid
CN **Amfenac**
CN NSC 309467
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H13 N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

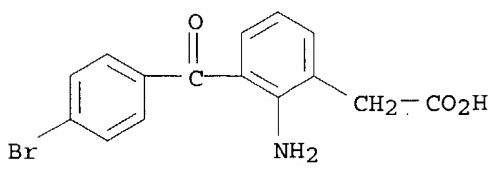


anti-inflammatory

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

77 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
77 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

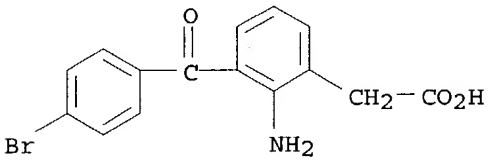
L21 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 91714-94-2 REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 10282
CN **Bromfenac**
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H12 Br N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

84 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
13 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
84 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 91714-93-1 REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 10282B
CN **Bromfenac sodium**
MF C15 H12 Br N O3 . Na
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CIN, DIOGENES, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (91714-94-2)



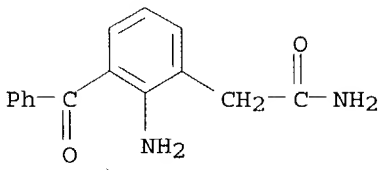
● Na

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

21 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d ide

L80 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **78281-72-8** REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 9434
CN AL 6515
CN Nepafenac
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H14 N2 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMINFORMRX, DDFU, DRUGU, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

20 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
20 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

```
=> fil reg; d ide l29
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:08:27 ON 13 MAY 2004
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0

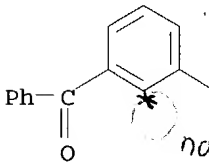
TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html


L29  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   22071-22-3  REGISTRY
CN   Benzeneacetic acid, 3-benzoyl- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Acetic acid, (m-benzoylphenyl)- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (3-Benzoylphenyl)acetic acid
CN   2-(3-Benzoylphenyl)acetic acid
CN   m-Benzoylphenylacetic acid
CN   RU 4462
FS   3D CONCORD
MF   C15 H12 O3
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST,
       CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```



notice there's no nitrogen at this position (claim 1 structure has nitrogen)

```
**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             33 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              2 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             33 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
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=> fil capl; d que l32; fil uspatf; d que l43; fil biosis toxcenter; d que l53
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:30:09 ON 13 MAY 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 May 2004  VOL 140 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 May 2004  (20040512/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE


L6         24651 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ?ANGIOGEN?/BI
L7         97920 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT
L8        322151 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/CW
L9          4426 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLAUCOMA/OBI
L10         1662 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTIGLAUCOMA?/OBI
L11         3181 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOVASCULAR?/OBI
L29            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "BENZENEACETIC ACID, 3-BENZOYL-"/CN
L30           33 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L29
L32            3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L30 AND (L6 OR L7 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10
                 OR L11)


FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:30:09 ON 13 MAY 2004
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 13 May 2004 (20040513/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2004 (20040513/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6735778
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2004093652
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 May 2004 (20040513/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 May 2004 (20040513/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2004
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2004

>>>  USPAT2 is now available.  USPATFULL contains full text of the     <<<
>>>  original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or         <<<
>>>  applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US         <<<
>>>  publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in     <<<
>>>  USPATFULL.  A USPATFULL record contains not only the original     <<<
>>>  published document but also a list of any subsequent              <<<
>>>  publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and      <<<
>>>  publication date for all the US publications for an invention     <<<
```

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>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL   <<<
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>> /PK, etc.                                                        <<<

>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together        <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL.  Type FILE USPATALL to          <<<
>>> enter this cluster.                                              <<<
>>>                                                                  <<<
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees,      <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from     <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication.                          <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


L29             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "BENZENEACETIC ACID, 3-BENZOYL-"/CN
L34             8 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L29
L35          4225 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ?ANGIOGEN?/AB,TI,CLM OR (ANGIOGEN?
                  OR ANTIANGIOGEN?)/IT
L36          3120 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ANGIOGEN?/IT
L37         24055 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/IT
L38          1747 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  GLAUCOMA?/IT OR ANTIGLAUCOMA?/IT
L39           658 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  NEOVASCULAR?/IT
L40         15235 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ANTITUMOR AGENTS/CT
L43             2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L34 AND (L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38
                  OR L39 OR L40)



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FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 16:30:10 ON 13 MAY 2004
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L29             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "BENZENEACETIC ACID,. 3-BENZOYL-"/CN
L45             4 SEA L29
L46         41628 SEA ?ANGIOGEN?
L47         14920 SEA ?NEOVASCULAR?
L48       1103931 SEA ?NEOPLAS?
L49        842201 SEA ?CANCER?
L50       1429591 SEA ?TUMOR? OR ?TUMOUR?
L51         30737 SEA ?GLAUCOMA?
L53             3 SEA L45 AND (L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51)


=> dup rem l32,l43,l53
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:30:15 ON 13 MAY 2004
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FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 16:30:15 ON 13 MAY 2004
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L32
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L43
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L53
L81            7 DUP REM L32 L43 L53 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
                 ANSWERS '1-3' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                 ANSWERS '4-5' FROM FILE USPATFULL
                 ANSWER '6' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWER '7' FROM FILE TOXCENTER

=> d ibib ed ab hitrn 1-5; d iall 6-7

L81  ANSWER 1 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:142498  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          136:172819
TITLE:                    Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of
                          angiogenesis-related disorders
INVENTOR(S):              Kapin, Michael A.; Bingaman, David P.; Gamache, Daniel
                          A.; Graff, Gustav; Yanni, John M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Alcon Universal Ltd., Switz.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     WO 2002013804      A2   20020221       WO 2001-US25318  20010813
     WO 2002013804      A3   20020606
         W:  AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PL, US, ZA
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, TR
     AU 2001083337      A5   20020225       AU 2001-83337    20010813
     US 2002037929      A1   20020328       US 2001-929381   20010813
     EP 1309323         A2   20030514       EP 2001-962132   20010813
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
     US 2003187072      A1   20031002       US 2003-344881   20030214
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 2000-225133P  P  20000814
                                         WO 2001-US25318  W  20010813
OTHER SOURCE(S):          MARPAT 136:172819
ED   Entered STN:  22 Feb 2002
AB   The use of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids and derivs., including nepafenac,
     to treat angiogenesis-related disorders, including ophthalmic
     angiogenesis-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and
     exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.  Thus, atopical formulation
     contained a 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids deriv. 0.01-0.05, Plysorbate-80
     0.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium
     phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs (290-300 mOsm/kg)
     and water qs 100%.
IT   22071-22-3, 3-Benzoylphenylacetic acid 22071-22-3D,
     3-Benzoylphenylacetic acid, derivs.
     RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of angiogenesis
        -related disorders)

L81  ANSWER 2 OF 7  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1992:658203  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          117:258203
TITLE:                    Preparation of esters and amides of substituted phenyl
                          acetic acids for the treatment of colonic polyps
```

INVENTOR(S): Pamukcu, Rifat; Gross, Paul; Brendel, Klaus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FGN, Inc., USA; University of Arizona
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 485158	A2	19920513	EP 1991-310205	19911105
EP 485158	A3	19930127		
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
AU 9186986	A1	19920514	AU 1991-86986	19911104
AU 650914	B2	19940707		
CA 2054965	AA	19920507	CA 1991-2054965	19911105
JP 06065301	A2	19940308	JP 1991-289964	19911106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1990-609799 19901106
US 1991-776889 19911011

ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 1992
AB Title compds. I (R1, R2 = H, halo, alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl, alkynyl; R3 = halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, etc.; Q = deprotonated residue of a polymer or macromol. having of mol. wt. of at least 1000; n = at least 2), useful for treatment or prevention of colonic polyps (no data), are prepd. A mixt. of 4-FC6H4COMe, piperidine and DMSO were reacted to give 4-piperidinoacetophenone, which was treated with morpholine, S, and 4-MeC6H4SO3H, refluxed for 17 h to give the morpholide. The morpholide was further treated with HCl to give (4-piperidinophenyl)acetic acid-HCl, which was conjugated with acetylpolylysine.
IT **22071-22-3DP**, (3-Benzoylphenyl)acetic acid, reaction products with macromols.
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, for treatment of colon polyp)

L81 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:565005 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:165005
TITLE: Acetic acid derivatives as neoplasm inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Ubusawa, Masanori; Kano, Tamotsu; Matsunaga, Kenichi; Fujii, Takami; Muto, Shigeaki; Furusho, Takao; Yoshikumi, Chikao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61130217	A2	19860618	JP 1984-253185	19841130
JP 06049648	B4	19940629		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1984-253185 19841130
ED Entered STN: 15 Nov 1986
AB Acetic acid derivs. such as (S)-6-methoxy-2-methyl-2-naphthaleneacetic acid (I) and 10-methyl-2-phenothiazinylacetic acid (II) are neoplasm inhibitors. Thus, I or II given orally to mice bearing sarcoma-180 at 350 and 250 mg/kg, resp., every other day for 3 wk inhibited the tumor growth by 34.5 and 46.5%, resp.

IT **22071-22-3**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as neoplasm inhibitor)

L81 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:266055 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Fort Worth, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003187072	A1	20031002	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-344881	A1	20030214	(10)
	WO 2001-US25318		20010813	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALCON RESEARCH, LTD., R&D COUNSEL, Q-148, 6201 SOUTH FREEWAY, FORT WORTH, TX, 76134-2099
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including nepafenac, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
IT **22071-22-3**, 3-Benzoylphenylacetic acid **22071-22-3D**, 3-Benzoylphenylacetic acid, derivs.
(benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

L81 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:67276 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Lipan, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Universal Ltd. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037929	A1	20020328	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-929381	A1	20010813	(9)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-225133P	20000814	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: R&D Counsel (Q-148), Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including nepafenac, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.
IT **22071-22-3**, 3-Benzoylphenylacetic acid **22071-22-3D**, 3-Benzoylphenylacetic acid, derivs.
(benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)

L81 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:8385 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100008385
TITLE: Treatment of GLC1A **glaucoma** with 3-benzoyl-phenylacetic acids, esters, or amides.
AUTHOR(S): Yanni, John M. [Inventor, Reprint author]; Hellberg, Mark R. [Inventor]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Burleson, TX, USA
ASSIGNEE: Alcon Laboratories, Inc.
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6066671 May 23, 2000
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (May 23, 2000) Vol. 1234, No. 4. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Dec 2000
Last Updated on STN: 21 Dec 2000
ABSTRACT:Compositions of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acid derivatives for treating GLC1A **glaucoma** and methods for their use are disclosed.
NAT. PATENT. CLASSIF.:514619000
CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Ophthalmology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Methods and Techniques; Pharmacology
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
GLC1A **glaucoma**: eye disease
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
3-benzoyl-phenylacetic acids: **antiglaucoma**-drug, derivative; 3-benzoyl-phenylacetic amides: **antiglaucoma**-drug, derivative; 3-benzoyl-phenylacetic esters: **antiglaucoma**-drug, derivative
REGISTRY NUMBER: **22071-22-3** (3-benzoyl-phenylacetic acids)

L81 ANSWER 7 OF 7 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:147504 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA10519165005E
TITLE: Acetic acid derivatives as **neoplasm** inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Ubusawa, Masanori; Kano, Tamotsu; Matsunaga, Kenichi; Fujii, Takami; Muto, Shigeaki; Furusho, Takao; Yoshikumi, Chikao
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.
PATENT INFORMATION: JP 86130217 A2 18 Jun 1986
SOURCE: (1986) Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF.

COUNTRY: JAPAN
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1986:565005
LANGUAGE: Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20021105

ABSTRACT:
Acetic acid derivs. such as (S)-6-methoxy-2-methyl-2-naphthaleneacetic acid (I) and 10-methyl-2-phenothiazinylacetic acid (II) are **neoplasm** inhibitors. Thus, I or II given orally to mice bearing sarcoma-180 at 350 and 250 mg/kg, resp., every other day for 3 wk inhibited the **tumor** growth by 34.5 and 46.5%, resp.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 1-6
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
acetate deriv **neoplasm** inhibitor
REGISTRY NUMBER: 64-19-7Q (derivs.)
REGISTRY NUMBER: 7497-69-0; 13799-03-6; 13993-65-2; 18046-21-4; **22071-22-3**; 22131-79-9; 22204-53-1; 35711-34-3; 36330-85-5; 41201-63-2; 104670-07-7

```
=> fil reg; d stat que l3
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:32:27 ON 13 MAY 2004
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

L1              STR
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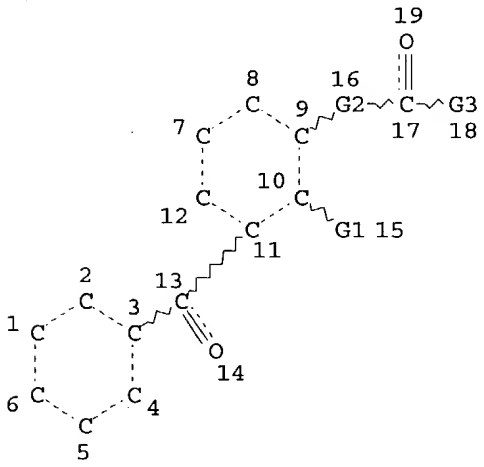

CH—Ak @20 21 CH—CF3 @22 23 CH—S—Ak @24 25 26

Structure of claim 1

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VAR G1=NH2/NO2
VAR G2=CH2/20/22/24
VAR G3=O/N
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  26

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

100.0% PROCESSED    370 ITERATIONS                    157 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01
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=> fil capl; d que nos 131

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:32:28 ON 13 MAY 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 13 May 2004  VOL 140 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 May 2004  (20040512/ED)

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  substance identification.

'OBI' IS DEFAULT SEARCH FIELD FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE


L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L5          191 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L3
L6        24651 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ?ANGIOGEN?/BI
L8       322151 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/CW
L9         4426 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  GLAUCOMA/OBI
L10        1662 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTIGLAUCOMA?/OBI
L11        3181 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  NEOVASCULAR?/OBI
L31          12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L5 AND (L6 OR (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR
                L11))


=> fil uspatf; d que nos 142

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:32:29 ON 13 MAY 2004
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 13 May 2004 (20040513/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2004 (20040513/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6735778
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2004093652
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 13 May 2004 (20040513/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 13 May 2004 (20040513/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2004
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2004

>>>  USPAT2 is now available.  USPATFULL contains full text of the     <<<
>>>  original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or         <<<
>>>  applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US         <<<
>>>  publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in     <<<
>>>  USPATFULL.  A USPATFULL record contains not only the original     <<<
>>>  published document but also a list of any subsequent              <<<
```

```
>>>  publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and      <<<
>>>  publication date for all the US publications for an invention     <<<
>>>  are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL   <<<
>>>  records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>>  /PK, etc.                                                         <<<

>>>  USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together        <<<
>>>  through the new cluster USPATALL.  Type FILE USPATALL to          <<<
>>>  enter this cluster.                                               <<<
>>>                                                                    <<<
>>>  Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees,       <<<
>>>  classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from      <<<
>>>  the earliest to the latest publication.                           <<<

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.


L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L33          73 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L3
L35        4225 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ?ANGIOGEN?/AB,TI,CLM OR (ANGIOGEN?
                OR ANTIANGIOGEN?)/IT
L36        3120 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  ANGIOGEN?/IT
L37       24055 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  NEOPLAS?/IT
L38        1747 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  GLAUCOMA?/IT OR ANTIGLAUCOMA?/IT
L39         658 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  NEOVASCULAR?/IT
L42          14 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L33 AND (L35 OR L36 OR L37 OR L38
                OR L39)


=> fil biosis toxcenter; d que nos l52

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 16:32:30 ON 13 MAY 2004
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L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L44         263 SEA L3
L46       41628 SEA ?ANGIOGEN?
L47       14920 SEA ?NEOVASCULAR?
L48     1103931 SEA ?NEOPLAS?
L49      842201 SEA ?CANCER?
L50     1429591 SEA ?TUMOR? OR ?TUMOUR?
L51       30737 SEA ?GLAUCOMA?
L52          17 SEA L44 AND (L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR L49 OR L50 OR L51)


=> fil embase; d que nos l72

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substance identification.

```
L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L68         231 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L3
L69      156789 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  NEOPLASM+NT/CT(L)DT/CT
L70       23829 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  GLAUCOMA+NT/CT
L71       11183 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  "NEOVASCULARIZATION (PATHOLOGY)"+NT/CT

L72           9 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L68 AND (L69 OR L70 OR L71)


=> fil biotechno ipa anabstr; d que nos l61

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L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L54          58 SEA L3
L55        9920 SEA ANGIOGEN? OR ANTIANGIOGEN?
L56        1866 SEA NEOVASCULAR? OR ANTINEOVASCULAR?
L57       61125 SEA NEOPLAS? OR ANTINEOPLAS?
L58      137592 SEA CANCER? OR ANTICANCER?
L59      169305 SEA TUMOR? OR ANTITUMOR? OR TUMOUR? OR ANTITUMOUR?
L60        1303 SEA GLAUCOMA? OR ANTIGLAUCOMA?
L61           9 SEA L54 AND (L55 OR L56 OR L57 OR L58 OR L59 OR L60)


=> fil medl cancer; d que nos l67

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:32:33 ON 13 MAY 2004

FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 16:32:33 ON 13 MAY 2004


L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L62          59 SEA L3
L63      307831 SEA C4./CT(L) DT/CT = Neoplasms (l) Drug therapy
L64       25816 SEA GLAUCOMA+NT/CT
L65       21042 SEA NEOVASCULARIZATION, PATHOLOGIC+NT/CT
L66        3518 SEA ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS/CT
L67           0 SEA L62 AND (L63 OR L64 OR L65 OR L66)


=> fil drugu; d que nos l78

FILE 'DRUGU' ENTERED AT 16:32:34 ON 13 MAY 2004
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 12 MAY 2004       <20040512/UP>
>>>  DERWENT DRUG FILE (SUBSCRIBER)  <<<
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>>>  FILE COVERS 1983 TO DATE  <<<
>>>  THESAURUS AVAILABLE IN /CT  <<<

>>>  A RECENT REVIEW OF PSYCHIATRIC DISEASE KEYWORDS USED
     IN DERWENT DRUG FILE HAS PROMPTED A REVISION BASED
     ON STANDARD TERMS USED IN DSM-IV (DIAGNOSTIC AND
     STATISTICAL MANUAL OF MENTAL DISORDERS - FOURTH
     EDITION).
     FOR FURTHER DETAILS:
http://thomsonderwent.com/derwenthome/support/userguides/lit_guide



L1              STR
L3          157 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1
L73          55 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  L3
L74        1085 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  GLAUCOMA/CT
L75         193 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  NEOVASCULARIZATION/CT
L76        1978 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS/CT
L77      127140 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  NEOPLASM+NT/CT
L78           0 SEA FILE=DRUGU ABB=ON  L73 AND (L74 OR L75 OR L76 OR L77)


=> dup rem l31,l42,l61,l72,l52

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L31
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L42
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L61
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L72
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L52
L82          49 DUP REM L31 L42 L61 L72 L52 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                ANSWERS '1-12' FROM FILE CAPLUS
                ANSWERS '13-24' FROM FILE USPATFULL
                ANSWERS '25-29' FROM FILE BIOTECHNO
                ANSWERS '30-33' FROM FILE IPA
                ANSWERS '34-38' FROM FILE EMBASE
                ANSWERS '39-42' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                ANSWERS '43-49' FROM FILE TOXCENTER

=> d ibib ed abs hitstr 1-24; d iall 25-49
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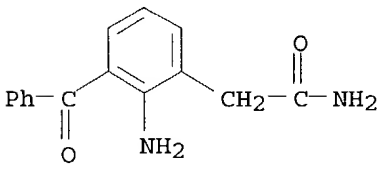
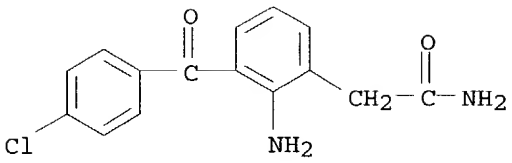
L82 ANSWER 1 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:142498 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:172819
TITLE: Benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kapin, Michael A.; Bingaman, David P.; Gamache, Daniel A.; Graff, Gustav; Yanni, John M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Universal Ltd., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002013804	A2	20020221	WO 2001-US25318	20010813
WO 2002013804	A3	20020606		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PL, US, ZA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
AU 2001083337	A5	20020225	AU 2001-83337	20010813
US 2002037929	A1	20020328	US 2001-929381	20010813
EP 1309323	A2	20030514	EP 2001-962132	20010813
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003187072	A1	20031002	US 2003-344881	20030214

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-225133P P 20000814
WO 2001-US25318 W 20010813
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:172819
ED Entered STN: 22 Feb 2002
AB The use of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids and derivs., including nepafenac, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed. Thus, atopical formulation contained a 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids deriv. 0.01-0.05, Plysorbate-80 0.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs (290-300 mOsm/kg) and water qs 100%.
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac **78281-73-9**, 2-Amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide **78281-77-3**, 2-Amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
RN 78281-72-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-73-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-77-3 CAPLUS
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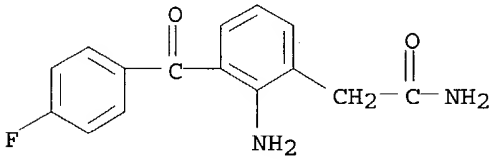
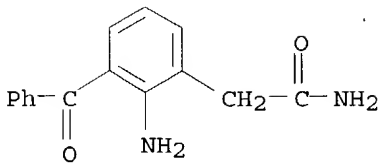


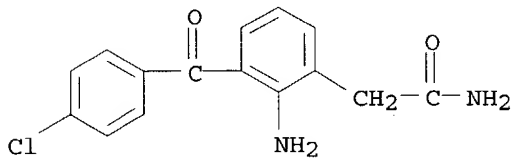
L82 ANSWER 2 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:575766 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:119709
TITLE: Use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agents in combination with prostaglandin FP receptor agonists to treat **glaucoma** and ocular hypertension
INVENTOR(S): Hellberg, Mark R.; Nixon, Jon C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Manufacturing, Ltd., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 575,833.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002103255	A1	20020801	US 2002-59692	20020128
US 6646001	B2	20031111		
US 6066671	A	20000523	US 1997-994903	19971219
US 6342524	B1	20020129	US 2000-575833	20000522

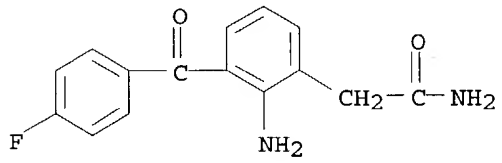
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-994903 A2 19971219
US 2000-575833 A2 20000522
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:119709
ED Entered STN: 02 Aug 2002
AB Methods and compns. are disclosed for the treatment of glaucoma and ocular hypertension, comprising the administration of a prostaglandin FP receptor agonist (e.g. travoprost)and a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor (e.g. nepafenac).
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(NSAID-prostaglandin FP receptor agonist combination to treat **glaucoma**)
RN 78281-72-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **78281-73-9 78281-77-3 392230-89-6**
392230-90-9 444279-06-5
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(NSAID-prostaglandin FP receptor agonist combination to treat **glaucoma**)
RN 78281-73-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-77-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 392230-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[(1R,2R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(1E,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-1-butenyl]cyclopentyl]-, 1-methylethyl ester, (5Z)-, mixt. with 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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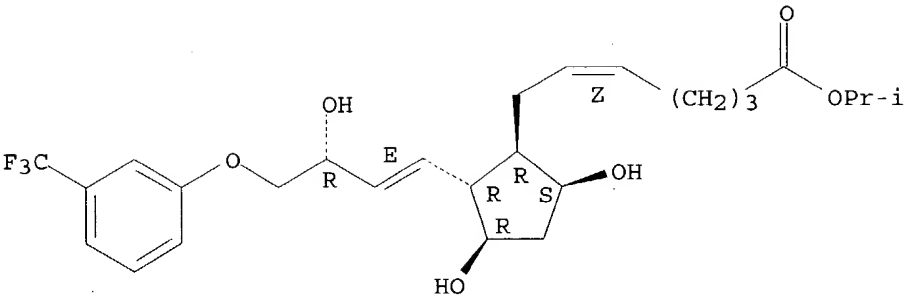
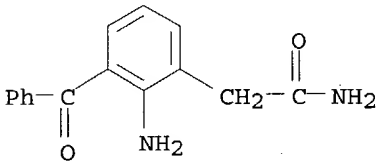
CRN 157283-68-6
CMF C26 H35 F3 O6

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 78281-72-8
CMF C15 H14 N2 O2

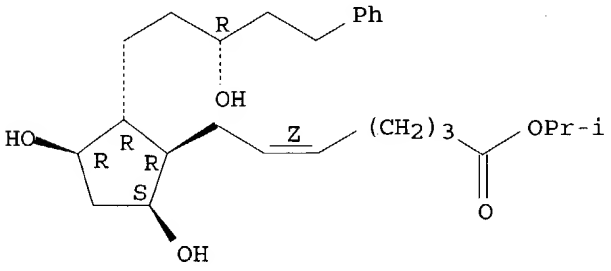


RN 392230-90-9 CAPLUS
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[(1R,2R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(3R)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentyl]cyclopentyl]-, 1-methylethyl ester, (5Z)-, mixt. with 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

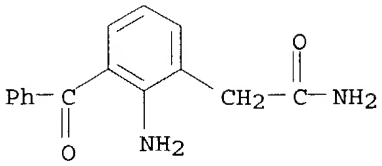
CRN 130209-82-4
CMF C26 H40 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 78281-72-8
CMF C15 H14 N2 O2

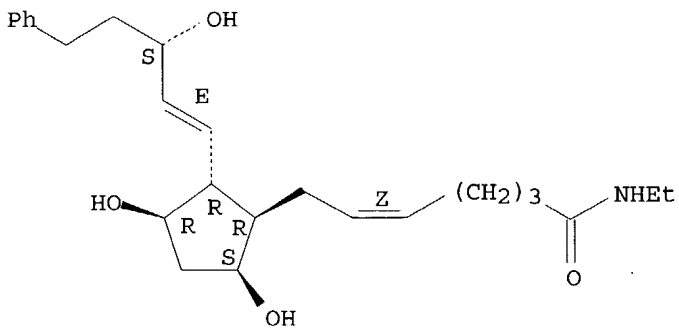


RN 444279-06-5 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl-, mixt. with (5Z)-7-[(1R,2R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(1E,3S)-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-1-pentenyl]cyclopentyl]-N-ethyl-5-heptenamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

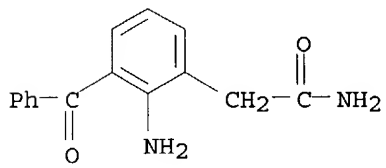
CRN 155206-00-1
CMF C25 H37 N O4

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 78281-72-8
CMF C15 H14 N2 O2

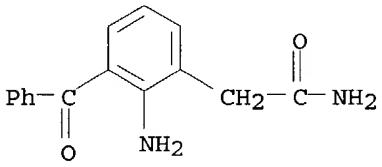


L82 ANSWER 3 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:84603 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:129085
TITLE: Use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents in combination with compounds that have FP prostaglandin agonist activity to treat **glaucoma** and ocular hypertension
INVENTOR(S): Hellberg, Mark R.; Nixon, Jon C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Manufacturing, Ltd., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,066,671.

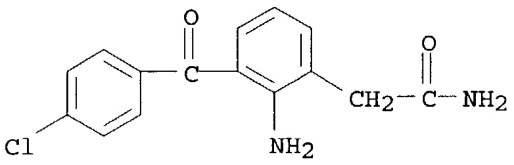
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6342524	B1	20020129	US 2000-575833	20000522
US 6066671	A	20000523	US 1997-994903	19971219
PT 1039895	T	20021031	PT 1998-960732	19981204
ES 2178291	T3	20021216	ES 1998-960732	19981204
US 2002103255	A1	20020801	US 2002-59692	20020128
US 6646001	B2	20031111		

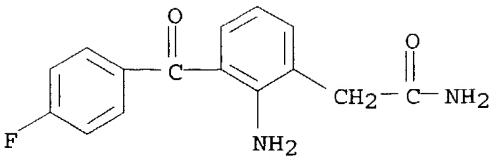
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-994903 A2 19971219
US 2000-575833 A2 20000522
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:129085
ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 2002
AB Methods and compns. are provided for the treatment of glaucoma and ocular hypertension, comprising the administration of a prostaglandin analog (e.g. travoprost) and a prostaglandin synthesis inhibitor (e.g. nepafenac).
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac **78281-73-9 78281-77-3**
392230-89-6 392230-90-9
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents in combination with compds. having FP prostaglandin agonist activity to treat **glaucoma** and ocular hypertension)
RN 78281-72-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-73-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-77-3 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

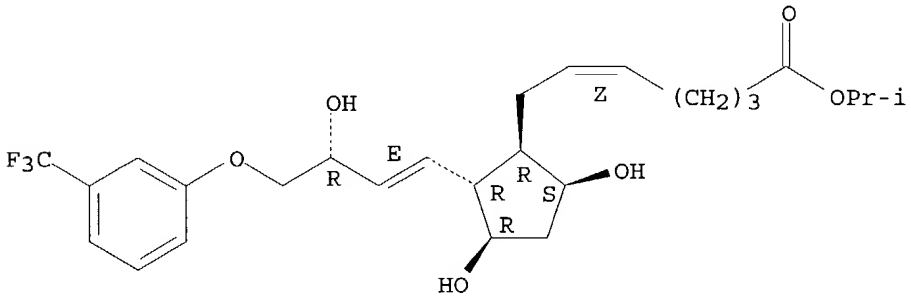


RN 392230-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[(1R,2R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(1E,3R)-3-hydroxy-4-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-1-butenyl]cyclopentyl]-, 1-methylethyl ester, (5Z)-, mixt. with 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

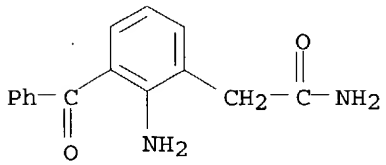
CRN 157283-68-6
CMF C26 H35 F3 O6

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 78281-72-8
CMF C15 H14 N2 O2

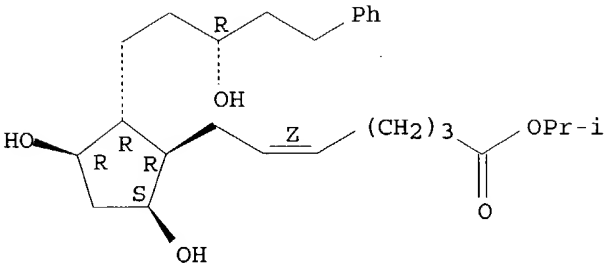


RN 392230-90-9 CAPLUS
CN 5-Heptenoic acid, 7-[(1R,2R,3R,5S)-3,5-dihydroxy-2-[(3R)-3-hydroxy-5-phenylpentyl]cyclopentyl]-, 1-methylethyl ester, (5Z)-, mixt. with 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

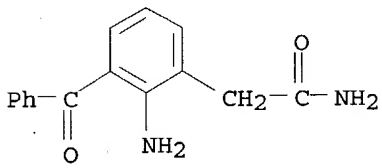
CRN 130209-82-4
CMF C26 H40 O5

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 78281-72-8
CMF C15 H14 N2 O2



REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L82 ANSWER 4 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:475494 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:99537
TITLE: Amide derivatives for **antiangiogenic** and/or antitumorigenic use
INVENTOR(S): Kalgutkar, Amit S.; Marnett, Lawrence J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vanderbilt University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000040088	A1	20000713	WO 1999-US30220	19991216
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6207700	B1	20010327	US 1999-226693	19990107
CA 2358289	AA	20000713	CA 1999-2358289	19991216
BR 9916800	A	20011023	BR 1999-16800	19991216
EP 1146788	A1	20011024	EP 1999-967417	19991216
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

JP 2002534362	T2	20021015	JP 2000-591862	19991216
AU 760555	B2	20030515	AU 2000-23698	19991216
US 2001034361	A1	20011025	US 2001-818201	20010327
US 6399647	B2	20020604		

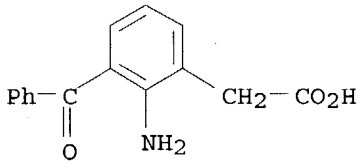
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-226693 A 19990107
WO 1999-US30220 W 19991216

ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 2000

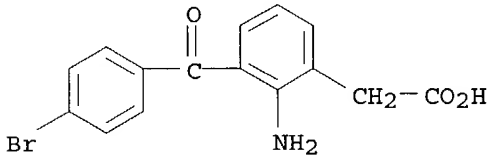
AB Secondary amide derivs. of various COOH-contg. drugs, such as COOH-contg. NSAIDs, for instance, indomethacin were prepd. and tested for anti-inflammatory, COX-2 inhibitory, **antiangiogenic**, and antitumor activity. Many of the tested compds. showed potent activity. Structure activity relations are discussed.

IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(prepn. and structure activity relations of amide derivs. of NSAIDs as **antiangiogenic** and antitumor agents and as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase 2)

RN 51579-82-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L82 ANSWER 5 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:270085 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:297513
TITLE: Method using immunophilin-binding compounds for inhibiting choroidal **neovascularization**, animal model, and screening method
INVENTOR(S): Laties, Alan; Wen, Rong; Lou, Zhijun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2004027027	A2	20040401	WO 2003-US29188	20030918

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-412088P P 20020918

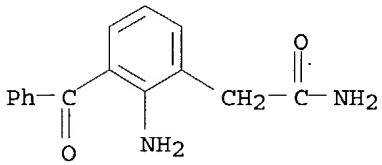
ED Entered STN: 02 Apr 2004

AB The invention discloses compns. and methods for inhibiting unwanted **angiogenesis**, particularly those of ocular tissues. The treatment, inhibition, and/or prevention of choroidal neovasculature (CNV) is provided, along with an animal model for CNV and imaging techniques that permit the screening of potential agents as anti-**angiogenesis** and anti-CNV agents. The methodol. of the invention uses immunophilin-binding compds., e.g. rapamycin.

IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunophilin-binding compds. for inhibiting choroidal **neovascularization**, animal model, screening method, and use with other agents)

RN 78281-72-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 6 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41217 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:111135

TITLE: Preparation of nitrosated nonsteroidal antiinflammatory compounds

INVENTOR(S): Earl, Richard A.; Ezawa, Maiko; Fang, Xinqin; Garvey, David S.; Gaston, Ricky D.; Khanapure, Subhash P.; Letts, Gordon L.; Lin, Chia-En; Ranatunge, Ramani R.; Richardson, Stewart K.; Schroeder, Joseph D.; Stevenson, Cheri A.; Wey, Shiow-Jyi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitromed, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 145 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004004648	A2	20040115	WO 2003-US21026	20030703

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

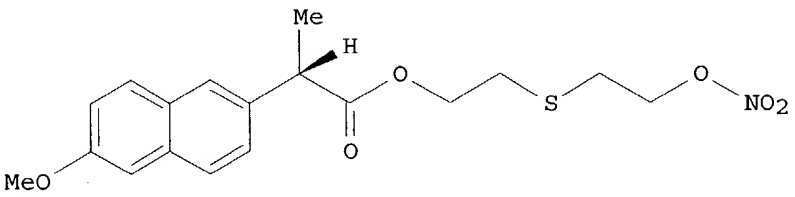
US 2004024057 A1 20040205 US 2003-612014 20030703

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-393111P P 20020703
US 2002-397979P P 20020724
US 2002-418353P P 20021016
US 2003-449798P P 20030226
US 2003-456182P P 20030321

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:111135

ED Entered STN: 18 Jan 2004

GI



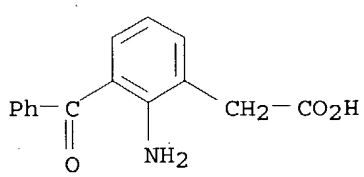
II

AB Title compds. RnRmHC-CO-X [Rm = H, alkyl; Rn = 4-((thiophen-2-yl)carbonyl)phenyl, 3-(benzoyl)phenyl, etc.; X = Y-alkyl-aryl, etc.; Y = O, S; I] are prepd. For instance, naproxen is coupled to 2,2'-thiodiethanol (CH2Cl2, DMAP, EDCI) and treated with Ac2O/HNO3 at 0.degree. to give II. I are nitrosated nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) used alone or are combined with one compd. that donates, transfers or releases nitric oxide, stimulates endogenous synthesis of nitric oxide, elevates endogenous levels of endothelium-derived relaxing factor or is a substrate for nitric oxide synthase. The invention provides methods for treating inflammation, pain, fever, gastrointestinal disorders, etc.

IT **51579-82-9D**, Amfenac, nitrosated derivs. **91714-94-2D**, Bromfenac, nitrosated derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination pharmaceutical; prepn. of naproxen-derived nitrosated antiinflammatory compds.)

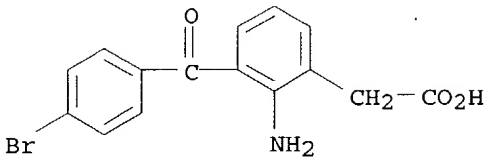
RN 51579-82-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS

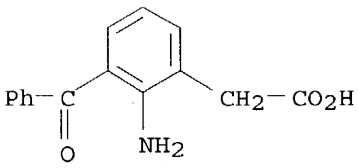
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



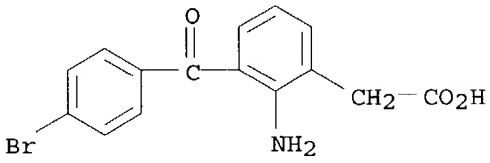
L82 ANSWER 7 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:633448 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:185666
TITLE: Coated pharmaceutical tablets with speckled appearance
INVENTOR(S): Martino, Alice C.; Noack, Robert M.; Pierman, Steven A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003066030	A2	20030814	WO 2003-US3837	20030206
WO 2003066030	A3	20031016		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003180357	A1	20030925	US 2003-359939	20030206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-355705P P 20020207
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:185666
ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 2003
AB A pharmaceutical tablet is provide comprising a core and a coating adherent thereto, wherein (a) the core comprises solid particles of a water-sol. dye distributed in a matrix and (b) the coating comprises gellan gum. The tablet is suitable for peroral or intraoral administration, for example for delivery of a drug contained in the core of the tablet to a subject. The tablet has a speckled appearance that renders the tablet readily identifiable.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(active ingredients for coated pharmaceutical tablets with speckled appearance)
RN 51579-82-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

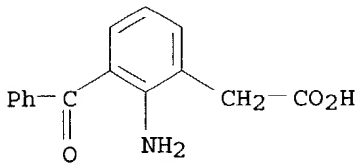


L82 ANSWER 8 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:633447 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:185665
TITLE: Pharmaceutical dosage form for mucosal delivery
INVENTOR(S): Martino, Alice C.; Pierman, Steven A.; Noack, Robert M.; Britten, Nancy
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

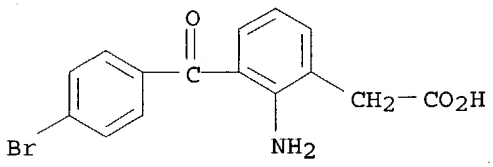
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003066029	A2	20030814	WO 2003-US3836	20030206
WO 2003066029	A3	20031016		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2003235617	A1	20031225	US 2003-360167	20030206

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-355703P P 20020207
ED Entered STN: 15 Aug 2003
AB A pharmaceutical tablet is provided comprising an intraorally disintegratable core and an excipient coating adherent thereto, wherein the coating comprises gellan gum. The tablet is suitable for intraoral administration, for example for delivery of a drug contained in the core of the tablet to a subject, at least in part by absorption of the drug via oral mucosa of the subject.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(active ingredients for coated sublingual tablets)
RN 51579-82-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



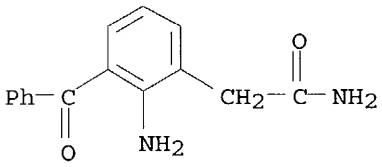
L82 ANSWER 9 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:777704 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:284364
TITLE: Treatment of ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye by using an amide from flurbiprofen or ketorolac
INVENTOR(S): Graff, Gustav; Hellberg, Mark R.; Yanni, John M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon, Inc., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002078681	A2	20021010	WO 2002-US6958	20020307
WO 2002078681	A3	20030501		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PH, PL, US, ZA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
US 2002183376	A1	20021205	US 2002-92969	20020307
US 6646003	B2	20031111		

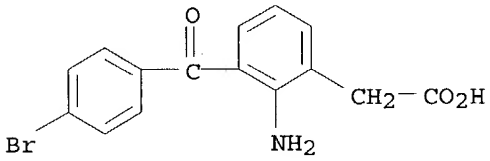
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-280886P P 20010402
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:284364
ED Entered STN: 11 Oct 2002
AB The topical use of amide derivs. of flurbiprofen and ketorolac to treat ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related and inflammatory disorders of the posterior segment of the eye is disclosed. Thus, a compn. contained the active ingredient 0.01-0.05, Polysorbate-800.01, benzalkonium chloride 0.01, disodium-EDTA 0.1, monobasic sodium phosphate 0.03, dibasic sodium phosphate 0.1, NaCl qs and water qs to 100%.
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

RN 78281-72-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 10 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:338762 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:362292
TITLE: Methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile
INVENTOR(S): Farr, Spencer
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phase-1 Molecular Toxicology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 222 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001032928	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30474	20001103
WO 2001032928	A3	20020725		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-165398P P 19991105
US 2000-196571P P 20000411

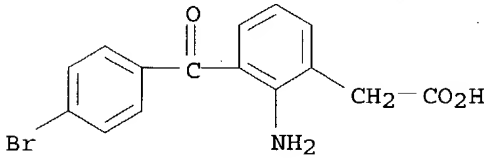
ED Entered STN: 11 May 2001
AB The invention discloses methods, gene databases, gene arrays, protein arrays, and devices that may be used to det. the hypersensitivity of individuals to a given agent, such as drug or other chem., in order to

prevent toxic side effects. In one embodiment, methods of identifying hypersensitivity in a subject by obtaining a gene expression profile of multiple genes assocd. with hypersensitivity of the subject suspected to be hypersensitive, and identifying in the gene expression profile of the subject a pattern of gene expression of the genes assocd. with hypersensitivity are disclosed. The gene expression profile of the subject may be compared with the gene expression profile of a normal individual and a hypersensitive individual. The gene expression profile of the subject that is obtained may comprise a profile of levels of mRNA or cDNA. The gene expression profile may be obtained by using an array of nucleic acid probes for the plurality of genes assocd. with hypersensitivity. The expression of the genes predetd. to be assocd. with hypersensitivity is directly related to prevention or repair of toxic damage at the tissue, organ or system level. Gene databases arrays and app. useful for identifying hypersensitivity in a subject are also disclosed.

IT **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of detg. individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



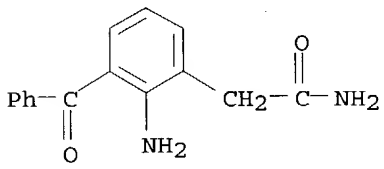
L82 ANSWER 11 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:425738 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:63452
TITLE: Use of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acids, esters, or amides for treatment of GLC1A **glaucoma**
INVENTOR(S): Yanni, John M.; Hellberg, Mark R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9932104	A1	19990701	WO 1998-US25744	19981204
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6066671	A	20000523	US 1997-994903	19971219
CA 2313386	AA	19990701	CA 1998-2313386	19981204
AU 9916259	A1	19990712	AU 1999-16259	19981204
AU 746075	B2	20020411		
BR 9813767	A	20001003	BR 1998-13767	19981204
EP 1039895	A1	20001004	EP 1998-960732	19981204
EP 1039895	B1	20020605		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, FI

JP 2001526218	T2	20011218	JP 2000-525095		19981204
AT 218336	E	20020615	AT 1998-960732		19981204
PT 1039895	T	20021031	PT 1998-960732		19981204
ES 2178291	T3	20021216	ES 1998-960732		19981204
HK 1027748	A1	20021011	HK 2000-106632		20001019
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-994903	A	19971219
			WO 1998-US25744	W	19981204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:63452
ED Entered STN: 09 Jul 1999
AB Compns. of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acid derivs. for treating GLC1A glaucoma and methods for their use are disclosed. The most preferred compn. for use in an eye drop is nepafenac.
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(benzoylphenylacetic acids and their derivs. for treatment of GLC1A **glaucoma**)
RN 78281-72-8 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L82 ANSWER 12 OF 49 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:431723 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:67821
TITLE: Preserved ophthalmic drug compositions containing polymeric quaternary ammonium compounds
INVENTOR(S): Desai, Suketu Dipakbhai; Nelms, Diane S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Laboratories, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9614829	A1	19960523	WO 1995-US14910	19951116
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5603929	A	19970218	US 1994-340763	19941116
CA 2180554	AA	19960523	CA 1995-2180554	19951116
CA 2180554	C	20010821		
AU 9641622	A1	19960606	AU 1996-41622	19951116
AU 686917	B2	19980212		
EP 739197	A1	19961030	EP 1995-939996	19951116
EP 739197	B1	20010808		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 09503791	T2	19970415	JP 1995-509750	19951116

JP 2954356	B2	19990927			
AT 203897	E	20010815	AT 1995-939996		19951116
ES 2160722	T3	20011116	ES 1995-939996		19951116
PT 739197	T	20011228	PT 1995-939996		19951116
US 5653972	A	19970805	US 1996-700960		19960821
HK 1012556	A1	20011130	HK 1998-113829		19981217
GR 3036622	T3	20011231	GR 2001-401480		20010917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-340763	A	19941116
			WO 1995-US14910	W	19951116

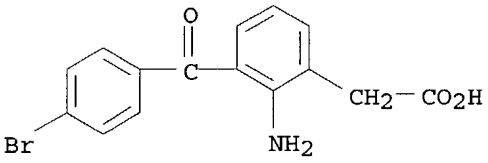
ED Entered STN: 23 Jul 1996

AB Disclosed are storage-stable preserved ophthalmic compns. contg. acidic drugs in combination with polymeric quaternary ammonium compds. and boric acid. For example, an ophthalmic prepn. contained Na diclofenac 0.1, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 0.1, tromethamine 2.0, boric acid 1.2, vitamin E polyethylene glycol succinate 3.0, mannitol 3.5, Polyquad 0.005, HCl/NaOH q.s. to pH 7.4, and purified water to 100 %.

IT **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preserved ophthalmic drug compns. contg. polymeric quaternary ammonium compds.)

RN 91714-94-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 13 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:31915 USPATFULL

TITLE: Nitrosated nonsteroidal antiinflammatory compounds, compositions and methods of use related applications

INVENTOR(S): Earl, Richard A., Westford, MA, UNITED STATES
Ezawa, Maiko, Acton, MA, UNITED STATES
Fang, Xinqin, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Garvey, David S., Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Gaston, Ricky D., Malden, MA, UNITED STATES
Khanapure, Subhash P., Clinton, MA, UNITED STATES
Letts, L. Gordon, Dover, MA, UNITED STATES
Lin, Chia-En, Burlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Ranatunga, Ramani R., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Richardson, Stewart K., Tolland, CT, UNITED STATES
Schroeder, Joseph D., Minneapolis, MN, UNITED STATES
Stevenson, Cheri A., Haverhill, MA, UNITED STATES
Wey, Shiow-Jyi, Woburn, MA, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NitroMed, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004024057	A1	20040205	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-612014	A1	20030703	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-393111P	20020703	(60)
	US 2002-397979P	20020724	(60)
	US 2002-418353P	20021016	(60)

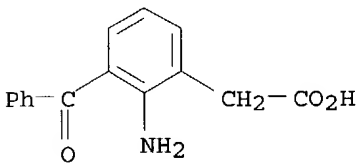
US 2003-449798P 20030226 (60)
US 2003-456182P 20030321 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: EDWARD D GRIEFF, HALE & DORR LLP, 1455 PENNSYLVANIA AVE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20004
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 58
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 5705
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention describes novel nitrosated nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and novel compositions comprising at least one nitrosated NSAID, and, optionally, at least one compound that donates, transfers or releases nitric oxide, stimulates endogenous synthesis of nitric oxide, elevates endogenous levels of endothelium-derived relaxing factor or is a substrate for nitric oxide synthase, and/or at least one therapeutic agent. The invention also provides novel compositions comprising at least one nitrosated NSAID, and at least one compound that donates, transfers or releases nitric oxide, elevates endogenous levels of endothelium-derived relaxing factor, stimulates endogenous synthesis of nitric oxide or is a substrate for nitric oxide synthase and/or at least one therapeutic agent. The invention also provides novel kits comprising at least one nitrosated NSAID, and, optionally, at least one nitric oxide donor and/or at least one therapeutic agent. The invention also provides methods for treating inflammation, pain and fever; for treating gastrointestinal disorders; for facilitating wound healing; for treating and/or preventing gastrointestinal, renal and/or respiratory toxicities resulting from the use of nonsteroidal antiinflammatory compounds; for treating inflammatory disease states and/or disorders; and for treating and/or preventing ophthalmic diseases and/or disorders.

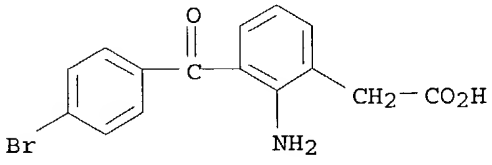
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **51579-82-9D**, Amfenac, nitrosated derivs. **91714-94-2D**, Bromfenac, nitrosated derivs.
(combination pharmaceutical; prepn. of naproxen-derived nitrosated antiinflammatory compds.)

RN 51579-82-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



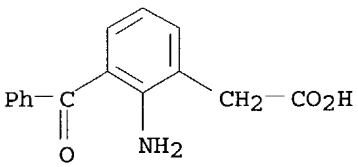
L82 ANSWER 14 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:334741 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical dosage form for mucosal delivery
INVENTOR(S): Martino, Alice C., Kalamazoo, MI, UNITED STATES
Pierman, Steven A., Portage, MI, UNITED STATES
Noack, Robert M., Grand Rapids, MI, UNITED STATES
Britten, Nancy J., Portage, MI, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003235617	A1	20031225
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-360167	A1	20030206 (10)

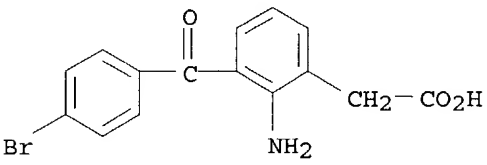
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-355703P	20020207 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PHARMACIA CORPORATION, GLOBAL PATENT DEPARTMENT, POST OFFICE BOX 1027, ST. LOUIS, MO, 63006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 29
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1173
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A pharmaceutical tablet is provided comprising an intraorally disintegratable core and an excipient coating adherent thereto, wherein the coating comprises gellan gum. The tablet is suitable for intraoral administration, for example for delivery of a drug contained in the core of the tablet to a subject, at least in part by absorption of the drug via oral mucosa of the subject.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(active ingredients for coated sublingual tablets)
RN 51579-82-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 15 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:294923 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating vascular endothelial growth factor

mediated vascular disorders

INVENTOR(S): Bingaman, David P., Fort Worth, TX, UNITED STATES
Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES

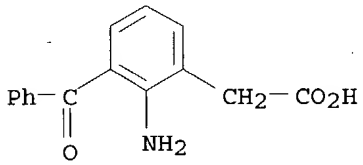
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003207941	A1	20031106
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-417466	A1	20030416 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-377429P	20020503 (60)

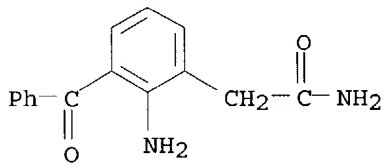
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALCON RESEARCH, LTD., R&D COUNSEL, Q-148, 6201 SOUTH FREEWAY, FORT WORTH, TX, 76134-2099
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 255
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The use of amfenac and derivatives, including nepafenac, to treat vascular endothelial growth factor mediated vascular disorders.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac
(treatment of vascular endothelial growth factor-mediated ocular vascular disorders)
RN 51579-82-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-72-8 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 16 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:266055 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Fort Worth, TX, UNITED STATES

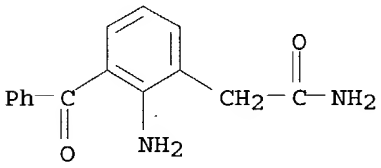
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003187072	A1	20031002	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-344881	A1	20030214	(10)
	WO 2001-US25318		20010813	

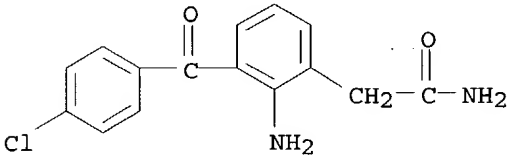
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALCON RESEARCH, LTD., R&D COUNSEL, Q-148, 6201 SOUTH FREEWAY, FORT WORTH, TX, 76134-2099
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including nepafenac, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.

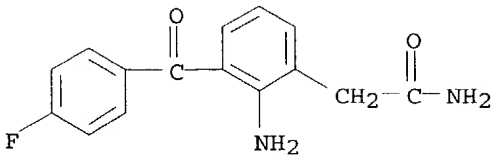
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac **78281-73-9**, 2-Amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide **78281-77-3**, 2-Amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide
(benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
RN 78281-72-8 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-73-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-77-3 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 17 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:257307 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical tablet
INVENTOR(S): Martino, Alice C., Kalamazoo, MI, UNITED STATES
Noack, Robert M., Grand Rapids, MI, UNITED STATES
Pierman, Steven A., Portage, MI, UNITED STATES

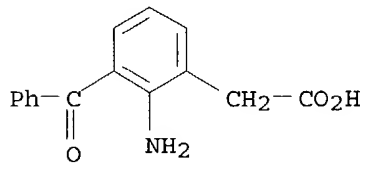
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003180357	A1	20030925	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-359939	A1	20030206	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-355705P	20020207	(60)

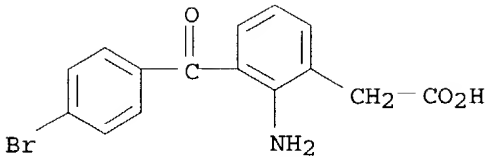
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PHARMACIA CORPORATION, GLOBAL PATENT DEPARTMENT, POST OFFICE BOX 1027, ST. LOUIS, MO, 63006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1000
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A pharmaceutical tablet is provided comprising a core and a coating adherent thereto, wherein (a) the core comprises solid particles of a water-soluble dye distributed in a matrix, and (b) the coating comprises gellan gum. The tablet is suitable for peroral or intraoral administration, for example for delivery of a drug contained in the core of the tablet to a subject. The tablet has a speckled appearance that renders the tablet readily identifiable.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(active ingredients for coated pharmaceutical tablets with speckled appearance)
RN 51579-82-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 18 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:323207 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Method of treating ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of the posterior segment of the eye using an amide derivative of flurbiprofen or ketorolac
INVENTOR(S):	Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES Hellberg, Mark R., Highland Village, TX, UNITED STATES Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Alcon, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

PATENT INFORMATION:	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
	US 2002183376	A1	20021205
	US 6646003	B2	20031111
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-92969	A1	20020307 (10)

Prov. filed 4/2/01

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-280886P	20010402 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Alcon, Inc., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., Patrick M. Ryan(Q-148), 6201 So. Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	303

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

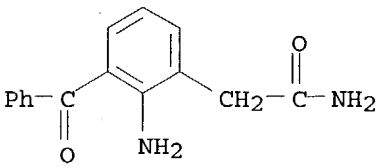
AB The topical use of certain flurbiprofen amide derivatives and ketorolac amide derivatives to treat ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related and inflammatory disorders of the posterior segment of the eye is disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(ocular inflammatory and **angiogenesis**-related disorders of posterior segment of eye by using amides from flurbiprofen or ketorolac)

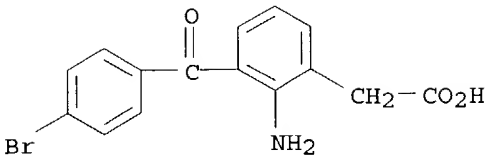
RN 78281-72-8 USPATFULL

CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



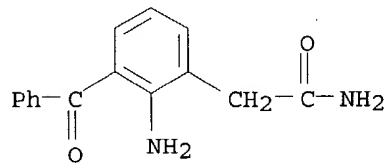
L82 ANSWER 19 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:67276 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method of treating **angiogenesis**-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Kapin, Michael A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Bingaman, David P., Lipan, TX, UNITED STATES
Gamache, Daniel A., Arlington, TX, UNITED STATES
Graff, Gustav, Cleburne, TX, UNITED STATES
Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Universal Ltd. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037929	A1	20020328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-929381	A1	20010813 (9)

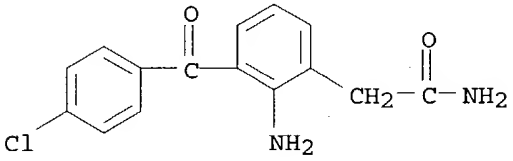
	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-225133P	20000814 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: R&D Counsel (Q-148), Alcon Universal Ltd., c/o Alcon Research, Ltd., 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX, 76134-2099
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 256
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The use of 3-benzolphenylacetic acids and derivatives, including nepafenac, to treat **angiogenesis**-related disorders, including ophthalmic **angiogenesis**-related disorders such as diabetic retinopathy and exudative macular degeneration, is disclosed.

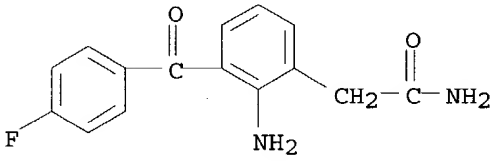
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac **78281-73-9**, 2-Amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide **78281-77-3**, 2-Amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)benzeneacetamide
(benzoylphenylacetic acids for treatment of **angiogenesis**-related disorders)
RN 78281-72-8 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-73-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-chlorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 78281-77-3 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-(4-fluorobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

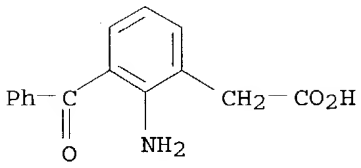


L82 ANSWER 20 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:188727 USPATFULL
TITLE: Amide derivatives for antiangiogenic and/or antitumorigenic use
INVENTOR(S): Kalgutkar, Amit S., Nashville, TN, United States
Marnett, Lawrence J., Nashville, TN, United States

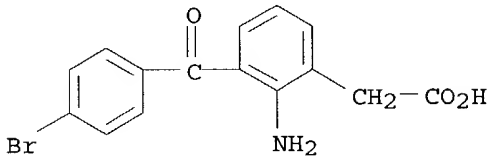
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001034361	A1	20011025
	US 6399647	B2	20020604
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-818201	A1	20010327 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-226693, filed on 7 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6207700
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: JENKINS & WILSON, PA, 3100 TOWER BLVD, SUITE 1400, DURHAM, NC, 27707
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1312
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of treating animals having cancer by administration of secondary amide derivatives of various COOH-containing drugs, such as COOH-containing NSAIDs, for instance, indomethacin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(prepn. and structure activity relations of amide derivs. of NSAIDs as **antiangiogenic** and antitumor agents and as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase 2)
RN 51579-82-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

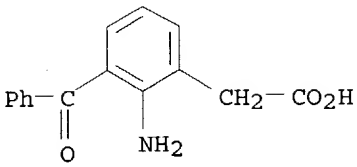


L82 ANSWER 21 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:44258 USPATFULL
TITLE: Amide derivatives for antiangiogenic and/or antitumorigenic use
INVENTOR(S): Kalgutkar, Amit S., Nashville, TN, United States
Marnett, Lawrence J., Nashville, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

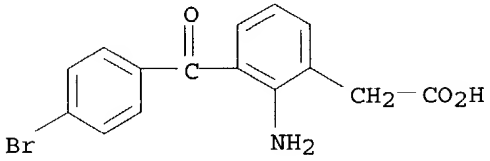
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6207700	B1	20010327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-226693		19990107 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jones, Dwayne C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Jenkins & Wilson, P.A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1497
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of treating animals having cancer by administration of secondary amide derivatives of various COOH-containing drugs, such as COOH-containing NSAIDs, for instance, indomethacin.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **51579-82-9**, Amfenac **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(prepn. and structure activity relations of amide derivs. of NSAIDs as **antiangiogenic** and antitumor agents and as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase 2)
RN 51579-82-9 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

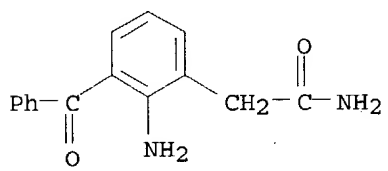


L82 ANSWER 22 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:64896 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment of GLC1A glaucoma with 3-benzoyl-phenylacetic acids, esters, or amides
INVENTOR(S): Yanni, John M., Burleson, TX, United States
Hellberg, Mark R., Arlington, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6066671		20000523	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-994903		19971219	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Fay, Zohreh
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Yeager, Sally
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 348
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions of 3-benzoylphenylacetic acid derivatives for treating GLC1A glaucoma and methods for their use are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **78281-72-8**, Nepafenac
(benzoylphenylacetic acids and their derivs. for treatment of GLC1A **glaucoma**)
RN 78281-72-8 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

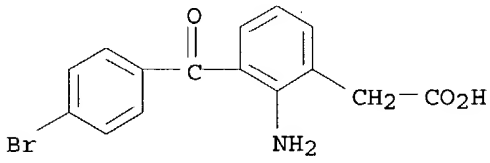


L82 ANSWER 23 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:68150 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preserved ophthalmic drug compositions containing polymeric quaternary ammonium compounds
INVENTOR(S): Desai, Suketu Dipakbhai, Fort Worth, TX, United States
Nelms, Diane S., Fort Worth, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5653972		19970805
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-700960		19960821 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-340763, filed on 16 Nov 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ryan, Patrick M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are storage-stable preserved ophthalmic compositions containing acidic drugs in combination with polymeric quaternary ammonium compounds and boric acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(preserved ophthalmic drug compns. contg. polymeric quaternary ammonium compds.)
RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



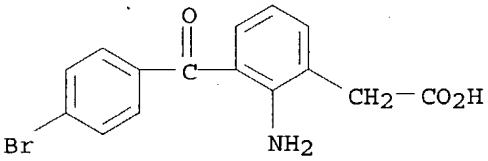
L82 ANSWER 24 OF 49 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:14409 USPATFULL
TITLE: Preserved ophthalmic drug compositions containing polymeric quaternary ammonium compounds
INVENTOR(S): Desai, Suketu D., Fort Worth, TX, United States
Nelms, Diane S., Fort Worth, TX, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Fort Worth, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5603929		19970218
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-340763		19941116 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Howard, Sharon
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ryan, Patrick M.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 361
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are storage-stable preserved ophthalmic compositions containing acidic drugs in combination with polymeric quaternary ammonium compounds and boric acid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT **91714-94-2**, Bromfenac
(preserved ophthalmic drug compns. contg. polymeric quaternary ammonium compds.)
RN 91714-94-2 USPATFULL
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L82 ANSWER 25 OF 49 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36681619 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Status of therapies in development for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration
AUTHOR: Hunt D.W.C.; Margaron P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: D.W.C. Hunt, QLT Inc., Preclinical Development, 887 Great Northern Way, Vancouver, BC V5T 4T5, Canada. E-mail: dhunt@qltinc.com
SOURCE: IDrugs, (01 MAY 2003), 6/5 (464-469), 55 reference(s)
CODEN: IDRUFN ISSN: 1369-7056
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) is among the leading causes of visual impairment in the elderly. The FDA has approved only two treatments, laser photocoagulation and Visudyne.RTM. photodynamic therapy (PDT), approved for the wet form of AMD, a progressive condition characterized by the presence of choroidal **neovascularization** (CNV). Current pharmaceutical activities aimed at the treatment of wet-type AMD are largely focused on the development of anti-**angiogenic** drugs that would inhibit further CNV formation or even reduce existing CNV. However, other lines of attack for the treatment of wet AMD include anti-inflammatory agents as well as new PDT agents. This review will summarize ongoing activities for these different approaches. .COPYRGT. Current Drugs.

CONTROLLED TERM: *retina macula age related degeneration; * **angiogenesis** inhibitor; human; clinical trial; nonhuman; elderly care; visual impairment; food and drug administration; laser coagulation; photodynamic therapy; disease course; subretinal **neovascularization**; pharmaceutical care; drug manufacture; wettability; drug effect; drug safety; side effect; photosensitivity; drug delivery system; gene therapy; blood vessel injury; Combretum; drug structure; in vitro study; in vivo study; sustained release preparation; review; benzoporphyrin derivative; antiinflammatory agent; placebo; photosensitizing agent; etiopurpurin; tin; rostaporfin; porphyrin derivative; atx s 10; lutetium texaphyrin; vasculotropin antibody; pegaptanib sodium; aptamer; recombinant antibody; recombinant human vasculotropin monoclonal antibody v2; pigment epithelium derived factor; plant extract; combretastatin A4 prodrug; triamcinolone acetonide; corticosteroid; fluocinolone acetonide; amfenac; nepafenac; cyclooxygenase 1 inhibitor; cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor; steroid; anecortave; squalamine; unindexed drug; unclassified drug; macugen

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (benzoporphyrin derivative) 113719-89-4; (tin) 14314-35-3, 7440-31-5; (rostaporfin) 284041-10-7; (lutetium texaphyrin) 156436-90-7, 165254-25-1, 194083-74-4, 218291-00-0; (pigment epithelium derived factor) 197980-93-1; (triamcinolone acetonide) 76-25-5; (fluocinolone acetonide) 67-73-2; (amfenac) **51579-82-9, 61941-56-8**; (anecortave) 7753-60-8; (squalamine) 148717-90-2, 160022-48-0

structures for hits from Biotechno, IPA, Embase, Bidsis & Toxcenter printed at the end of this section →

CHEMICAL NAME: Drug Trade Name: visudyne; visudyne; atx s 10; atx s 10; macugen; macugen; macugen

TRADE NAME: Device Trade Name: Envision TD; Envision TD

CORPORATE NAME: Drug Manufacturer: Novartis; QLT; Miravant; Allergan; Hamamatsu; Pharmacyclics; eyetech; Gilead; Pfizer; Genentech; Genvec; Warner Lambert; Oxigene; Alcon; Bausch and Lomb; Control Delivery Systems; Genaera
Device Manufacturer: Bausch and Lomb; Control Delivery Systems

L82 ANSWER 26 OF 49 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36134303 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: Topical nepafenac inhibits ocular **neovascularization**

AUTHOR: Takahashi K.; Saishin Y.; Saishin Y.; Mori K.; Ando A.; Yamamoto S.; Oshima Y.; Nambu H.; Melia M.B.; Bingaman D.P.; Campochiaro P.A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: P.A. Campochiaro, Maumenee 719, Johns Hopkins Univ. Sch. of Medicine, 600 N. Wolfe Street, Baltimore, MD 21287-9277, United States.
E-mail: pcampo@jhmi.edu

SOURCE: Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, (01 JAN 2003), 44/1 (409-415), 45 reference(s)
CODEN: IOVSDA ISSN: 0146-0404

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

COUNTRY: United States

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: PURPOSE. Topical nepafenac readily penetrates the cornea and is metabolized to amfenac, a potent

cyclooxygenase (COX)-1 and COX-2 inhibitor. In this study, we tested the effect of topical nepafenac in three murine models of ocular **neovascularization** (NV)). METHODS. A masked trial was performed to compare the topical effects of vehicle with one of several concentrations of nepafenac (0.01%, 0.03%, 0.1%, or 0.5%), 0.1% diclofenac, or 0.5% ketorolac tromethamine in mice with oxygen-induced ischemic retinopathy, mice with choroidal NV (CNV) due to laser-induced rupture of Bruch's membrane, or transgenic mice with increased expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in photoreceptors (rho/VEGF transgenic mice). RESULTS. Mice treated with 0.1% or 0.5% nepafenac had significantly less CNV and significant less ischemia-induced retinal NV than did vehicle-treated mice. Nepafenac also blunted the increase in VEGF mRNA in the retina induced by ischemia. In rho/VEGF transgenic mice, nepafenac failed to inhibit **neovascularization**. In additional studies, compared with vehicle-treated mice, mice treated with 0.1% or 0.03% nepafenac had significantly less CNV, whereas eyes treated with 0.1% diclofenac showed no significant difference. Mice treated with 0.5% ketorolac tromethamine for 14 days had high mortality, but when evaluated after 7 days of treatment showed no difference from mice treated with vehicle for 7 days. CONCLUSIONS. Topical nepafenac inhibits CNV and ischemia-induced retinal **neovascularization** by decreasing production of VEGF. The absence of effect in rho/VEGF transgenic mice is consistent with this mechanism. Topical nepafenac may provide an effective new treatment for ocular **neovascularization**. The excellent corneal penetration of nepafenac certainly plays an important role in this effect. It is possible that other **antiangiogenic** agents are also amenable to topical application after formulations are identified that maximize their corneal penetration. Because of the many advantages of the topical route of delivery, this is a possible topic for exploration.

CONTROLLED TERM: *retina ischemia; *subretinal **neovascularization**; *prostaglandin synthase inhibitor; *nepafenac; *amfenac; *diclofenac; *ketorolac trometamol; Bruch membrane; transgenic mouse; drug penetration; drug metabolism; photoreceptor; mortality; cornea perforation; laser; nonhuman; female; mouse; animal experiment; animal model; controlled study; article; priority journal; vasculotropin; messenger RNA; nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent; unclassified drug

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (amfenac) **51579-82-9**, **61941-56-8**; (diclofenac) 15307-79-6, 15307-86-5; (ketorolac trometamol) 74103-07-4; (vasculotropin) 127464-60-2

CORPORATE NAME: Drug Manufacturer: Alcon, United States; Ciba Vision, United States; Allergan, United States

L82 ANSWER 27 OF 49 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:37361690 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: A brief history of novel drug discovery technologies

AUTHOR: Gershell L.J.; Atkins J.H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: L.J. Gershell, AGW BioStrategy, 55 West 26 Street, New York, NY 10010, United States.
E-mail: consultant@agwgroup.com

SOURCE: Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, (2003), 2/4 (321-327), 38 reference(s)
CODEN: NRDDAG ISSN: 1474-1776

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Laypersons, researchers and clinicians alike speak of the biotechnology revolution with excitement. Media coverage of new breakthroughs in medicine often have the public and the investment community on the edge of their seats, eager for the next blockbuster drug to cure everything from high cholesterol levels to **cancer**. In this perspective, we examine some of the more popularized and influential new technologies in drug discovery and assess their relative impact on the actual attainment of new therapeutics.

CONTROLLED TERM: *drug research; *new drug; biotechnology; drug industry; medical genetics; Human immunodeficiency virus infection; drug approval; asthma; nonhodgkin lymphoma; pharmacogenomics; hypercholesterolemia; rhabdomyolysis; pain; liver toxicity; irritable colon; ischemic colitis; digestive system function disorder; heart arrhythmia; bronchospasm; non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; allergy; depression; infection; congestive heart failure; human; nonhuman; mouse; article; priority journal; recombinant erythropoietin; insulin; rituximab; omalizumab; nelfinavir; amprenavir; proteinase inhibitor; atorvastatin; cerivastatin; bromfenac; alosetron; cisapride; rapacuronium bromide; troglitazone; terfenadine; nefazodone; trovafloxacin; zileuton; carvedilol; enalapril maleate; beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent; dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor; antihypertensive agent; valsartan; spironolactone; bosentan; omapatrilat; endothelin receptor antagonist; unindexed drug

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (recombinant erythropoietin) 113427-24-0, 122312-54-3, 130455-76-4; (insulin) 9004-10-8; (rituximab) 174722-31-7; (omalizumab) 242138-07-4; (nelfinavir) 159989-64-7, 159989-65-8; (amprenavir) 161814-49-9; (proteinase inhibitor) 37205-61-1; (atorvastatin) 134523-00-5, 134523-03-8; (cerivastatin) 143201-11-0; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**; (alosetron) 122852-42-0; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (rapacuronium bromide) 156137-99-4; (troglitazone) 97322-87-7; (terfenadine) 50679-08-8; (nefazodone) 82752-99-6, 83366-66-9; (trovafloxacin) 146836-84-2; (zileuton) 111406-87-2, 132880-11-6; (carvedilol) 72956-09-3; (enalapril maleate) 76095-16-4; (valsartan) 137862-53-4; (spironolactone) 52-01-7; (bosentan) 147536-97-8, 157212-55-0; (omapatrilat) 167305-00-2

CHEMICAL NAME: Drug Trade Name: rituxan; rituxan; xolair; viracept; agenerase; agenerase; lipitor; xolair; xolair; baycol; duract; lotronex; propulsid; raplon; rezulin; seldane; serzone; trovan; zyflo; coreg; vasotec; diovan; aldactone; tracleer; tracleer; vanlev

CORPORATE NAME: Drug Manufacturer: Genentech; Idec; Agouron; Vertex;

Glaxo SmithKline; Pfizer; Novartis; Tanox; Bayer; Wyeth Ayerst; Janssen; Organon; Warner Lambert Parke Davis; Hoechst; Bristol Myers Squibb; Abbott; Merck; Searle; Actelion

L82 ANSWER 28 OF 49 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
DUPLICATE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29505841 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Wyeth-Ayerst
SOURCE: Formulary, (1999), 34/10 SUPPL. (103-107), 8 reference(s)
CODEN: FORMF0 ISSN: 1082-801X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
CONTROLLED TERM: *drug industry; conjugated estrogen; bisoprolol fumarate plus hydrochlorothiazide; venlafaxine; platelet derived growth factor; recombinant interleukin 11; piperacillin plus tazobactam; rapamycin; zaleplon; cyclosporin; pyrazolopyrimidine derivative; estradiol; cefixime; toxin antibody; cma 676; cdp 771; medroxyprogesterone acetate; etanercept; antirheumatic agent; meningococcus vaccine; mitoxantrone; pantoprazole; pneumococcus vaccine; recombinant blood clotting factor 8; bone morphogenetic protein 2; recombinant blood clotting factor 9; metoclopramide; levonorgestrel; etodolac; bromfenac; unindexed drug; prempro; **tumor** necrosis factor receptor fc fusion protein; protonix; prevenar; refacto; drug approval; drug research; drug indication; drug labeling; drug formulary; pain; blood disease; neurologic disease; cardiovascular disease; depression; infection; insomnia; **cancer**; bone disease; arthropathy; esophagus disease; drug induced disease; human; review
CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (venlafaxine) 93413-69-5; (recombinant interleukin 11) 145941-26-0; (rapamycin) 53123-88-9; (zaleplon) 151319-34-5; (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (estradiol) 50-28-2; (cefixime) 79350-37-1; (medroxyprogesterone acetate) 71-58-9; (mitoxantrone) 65271-80-9, 70476-82-3; (pantoprazole) 102625-70-7; (recombinant blood clotting factor 9) 177403-26-8, 178900-90-8; (metoclopramide) 12707-59-4, 2576-84-3, 364-62-5, 7232-21-5; (levonorgestrel) 797-63-7; (etodolac) 41340-25-4; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**
CHEMICAL NAME: Drug Trade Name: premarin; ziac; effexor; neumega; zosyn; rapamune; sonata; suprax; cma 676; cdp 771; prempro; enbrel; novantrone; protonix; prevenar; refacto; benefix; reglan; norplant; lodine; duract
CORPORATE NAME: Drug Manufacturer: Wyeth Ayerst, United States

L82 ANSWER 29 OF 49 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2004 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:37205494 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Canadian and US drug approval times and safety considerations
AUTHOR: Rawson N.S.B.; Kaitin K.I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. N.S.B. Rawson, Ctr. for Hlth. Care Plcy. and Eval., 12125 Technology Dr., Eden Prairie, MN 55344-7302, United States.
E-mail: nigel_rawson@uhc.com
SOURCE: Annals of Pharmacotherapy, (01 OCT 2003), 37/10 (1403-1408), 30 reference(s)

CODEN: APHRER ISSN: 1060-0280
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Spanish; French
ABSTRACT: BACKGROUND: Approval times of new drugs are frequently longer in Canada than in the US, but it has been argued that reducing approval times might lead to unsafe drugs receiving marketing approval. OBJECTIVE: To compare new drug approval times in Canada and the US over a 10-year period and to relate them to safety discontinuations. METHODS: Application and approval dates of all new drugs except diagnostic products, new salts, esters, isomers, and dosage forms of already-marketed drugs, as well as combinations containing previously approved substances approved in the US and Canada between January 1992 and December 2001 were obtained from the respective drug regulatory agencies and other sources. Information about drugs discontinued for safety reasons was obtained from the agencies' publications and Web sites and from journal articles. RESULTS: New drug approval times were significantly longer in Canada than in the US. The difference occurs in all drug categories and by review type (priority/standard). However, the proportion of new drugs approved and later discontinued for safety reasons from the Canadian market (2.0%) was just over half that in the US (3.6%). CONCLUSIONS: When serious drug safety problems were identified in a timely manner after US approval, the products were not subsequently approved in Canada. Canada avoided potential dangers because its longer approval times provided an opportunity to observe actual market experience in other countries. However, the trade-off is that new drugs, including those for conditions for which current therapy has limited efficacy, take significantly longer to be approved in Canada and, hence, to be available to Canadians.
CONTROLLED TERM: *drug safety; licensing; Canada; United States; drug marketing; drug manufacture; publication; drug industry; hemolytic anemia; kidney failure; drug fatality; heart arrhythmia; liver toxicity; rhabdomyolysis; intestine obstruction; bronchospasm; constipation; aplastic anemia; human; article; priority journal; temafloxacin; flosequinan; cisapride; troglitazone; mibefradil; cerivastatin; bromfenac; grepafloxacin; Rotavirus vaccine; rapacuronium bromide; alosetron; remoxipride; imiglucerase; indinavir; interferon beta serine; irinotecan; paclitaxel; pamidronic acid; Pneumococcus vaccine; rifabutin; riluzole; risperidone; ritonavir; saquinavir; sumatriptan; terbinafine; benzoporphyrin derivative; **antineoplastic** agent; antiinfective agent; unindexed drug
CAS REGISTRY NUMBER: (temafloxacin) 105784-61-0, 108319-06-8; (flosequinan) 76568-02-0; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (troglitazone) 97322-87-7; (mibefradil) 116666-63-8; (cerivastatin) 143201-11-0; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**; (grepafloxacin) 119914-60-2; (rapacuronium bromide) 156137-99-4; (alosetron) 122852-42-0; (remoxipride) 78810-02-3, 80125-14-0, 82935-42-0; (imiglucerase) 154248-97-2; (indinavir) 150378-17-9, 157810-81-6,

180683-37-8; (interferon beta serine) 90598-63-3; (irinotecan) 100286-90-6; (paclitaxel) 33069-62-4; (pamidronic acid) 40391-99-9, 57248-88-1; (rifabutin) 72559-06-9; (riluzole) 1744-22-5; (risperidone) 106266-06-2; (ritonavir) 155213-67-5; (saquinavir) 127779-20-8, 149845-06-7; (sumatriptan) 103628-46-2; (terbinafine) 91161-71-6; (benzoporphyrin derivative) 113719-89-4

L82 ANSWER 30 OF 49 IPA COPYRIGHT 2004 ASHP on STN DUPLICATE 11

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:4139 IPA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 35-14281
TITLE: Class of 1997. Part 1. Make way for 39 new drug approvals
AUTHOR: Vinson, M. C.; Davis, W. M.; Waters, I. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Pharmacol., Res. Inst. of Pharm. Sci., Sch. of Pharm., Univ. of Mississippi, University, MS, USA
SOURCE: Drug Topics (USA), (Feb 2 1998) Vol. 142, pp. 66-82. CODEN: DRTOAJ; ISSN: 0012-6616.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:

The indications, pharmacology, contraindications, precautions, drug interactions, adverse reactions, dosage, and patient information are presented for 18 drugs approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1997, including ardeparin sodium (Normiflo), bromfenac sodium (Duract), cerivastatin sodium (Baycol), delavirdine mesylate (Rescriptor), fenoldopam mesylate (Corlopam), imiquimod (Aldara), letrozole (Femara), mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor), nelfinavir mesylate (Viracept), pramipexole dihydrochloride (Mirapex), quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel), ropinirole hydrochloride (Requip), sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate (Meridia), tamsulosin hydrochloride (Flomax), tazarotene (Tazorac), tiludronate disodium (Skelid), toremifene citrate (Fareston), and troglitazone (Rezulin).

This article qualifies for 3 hours U.S. CE credit by the ACPE.

Ellen Katz Neumann
SECTION: 11 Pharmacology; 6 Drug Evaluations; 7 Drug Interactions; 4 Toxicity
CLASSIFICATION: 20:12.04 Anticoagulants; 28:08.04 Anti-inflammatory agents; 24:06 Antilipemic agents; 24:08 Hypotensive agents; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 24:04 Cardiac drugs; 12:08.04 Antiparkinson agents; 12:08.04 Antiparkinson agents; 28:20 Anorexics; 12:16 Sympatholytic agents; 84:28 Keratolytic agents; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 68:20 Antidiabetic agents
INDEX TERM: Ardeparin sodium; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Bromfenac sodium; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Cerivastatin sodium; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Delavirdine mesylate; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Fenoldopam mesylate; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Imiquimod; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Letrozole; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Mibefradil dihydrochloride; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Nelfinavir mesylate; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Pramipexole dihydrochloride; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Quetiapine fumarate; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Ropinirole hydrochloride; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Tamsulosin hydrochloride; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Tazarotene; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Tiludronate disodium; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Toremifene citrate; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Troglitazone; new drugs; 1997

INDEX TERM: Anticoagulants; ardeparin sodium; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Anti-inflammatory agents; bromfenac sodium; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antilipemic agents; cerivastatin sodium; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antiretroviral agents; delavirdine mesylate; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Hypotensive agents; fenoldopam mesylate; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Immunotherapy; imiquimod; new drugs
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; letrozole; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Cardiac drugs; mibefradil dihydrochloride; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antiretroviral agents; nelfinavir mesylate; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antiparkinson agents; pramipexole dihydrochloride; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antipsychotic agents; quetiapine fumarate; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antiparkinson agents; ropinirole hydrochloride; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Anorexics; sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Sympatholytic agents; tamsulosin hydrochloride; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Keratolytic agents; tazarotene; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Bisphosphonates; tiludronate disodium; new drugs
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; toremifene citrate; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Antidiabetic agents; troglitazone; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Drugs; new; 1997
INDEX TERM: Contraindications; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Drug interactions; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Toxicity; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Dosage; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: Patient information; new drugs; 1997
INDEX TERM: CE credit; new drugs
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 9041-08-1 (Ardeparin sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **120638-55-3 (Bromfenac sodium)**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 143201-11-0 (Cerivastatin sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 147221-93-0 (Delavirdine mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 67227-57-0 (Fenoldopam mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99011-02-6 (Imiquimod)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 112809-51-5 (Letrozole)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 116666-63-8 (Mibefradil dihydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 159989-65-8 (Nelfinavir mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 104632-25-9 (Pramipexole dihydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 111974-72-2 (Quetiapine fumarate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 91374-20-8 (Ropinirole hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 125494-59-9 (Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 106463-17-6 (Tamsulosin hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 118292-40-3 (Tazarotene)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 149845-07-8 (Tiludronate disodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 89778-27-8 (Toremifene citrate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 97322-87-7 (Troglitazone)
CHEMICAL NAME: Ardeparin sodium (Normiflo); Bromfenac sodium (Duract); Cerivastatin sodium (Baycol); Delavirdine mesylate (Rescriptor); Fenoldopam mesylate (Corlopam); Imiquimod (Aldara); Letrozole (Femara); Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor); Nelfinavir mesylate (Viracept); Pramipexole dihydrochloride (Mirapex); Quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel); Ropinirole hydrochloride (Requip); Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate (Meridia); Tamsulosin hydrochloride (Flomax); Tazarotene (Tazorac); Tiludronate disodium (Skelid); Toremifene citrate (Fareston); Troglitazone (Rezulin)

L82 ANSWER 31 OF 49 IPA COPYRIGHT 2004 ASHP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:1949 IPA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 35-10298
TITLE: New drugs of 1997

AUTHOR: Hussar, D. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Philadelphia Coll. of Pharm. and Sci., 600 S. Forty-third St., Philadelphia, PA 19104-4495, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association (USA), (Mar-Apr 1998) Vol. 38, pp. 155-198.
CODEN: JPHAF8; ISSN: 1086-5802.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:

An overview of 45 new therapeutic agents that were marketed in 1997 is presented, including fosfomycin tromethamine (Monuril), sparfloxacin (Zagam), grepafloxacin hydrochloride (Raxar), nelfinavir mesylate (Viracept), delavirdine mesylate (Rescriptor), penciclovir (Denavir), interferon alfacon-1 (Infergen), butenafine hydrochloride (Mentax), ivermectin (Stromectol), imiquimod (Aldara), valsartan (Diovan), irbesartan (Avapro), mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor), carvedilol (Coreg), atorvastatin calcium (Lipitor), reteplase (Retavase), ardeparin sodium (Normiflo), danaparoid sodium (Orgaran), quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel), donepezil hydrochloride (Aricept), topiramate (Topamax), tiagabine hydrochloride (Gabitril), pramipexole dihydrochloride (Mirapex), ropinirole hydrochloride (Requip), glatiramer acetate (Copaxone), tizanidine hydrochloride (Zanaflex), bromfenac sodium (Duract), samarium Sm-153 lexidronam (Quadramet), daclizumab (Zenapax), zileuton (Zyflo), azelastine hydrochloride (Astelin), olopatadine hydrochloride (Patanol), dolasetron mesylate (Anzemet), troglitazone (Rezulin), tamsulosin hydrochloride (Flomax), tiludronate disodium (Skelid), cabergoline (Dostinex), letrozole (Femara), toremifene citrate (Fareston), rituximab (Rituxan), oprelvekin (Neumega), anagrelide hydrochloride (Agrylin), amlexanox (Aphthasol), tazarotene (Tazorac), and fomepizole (Antizol).

The article qualifies for 6 hours U.S. CE credit by the ACPE.
M. Therese Gyi

SECTION: 11 Pharmacology; 6 Drug Evaluations
CLASSIFICATION: 84:00 Skin and mucous membrane preparations; 24:08 Hypotensive agents; 68:20 Antidiabetic agents; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 28:12 Anticonvulsants; 12:20 Skeletal muscle relaxants; 28:12 Anticonvulsants; 84:00 Skin and mucous membrane preparations; 12:16 Sympatholytic agents; 8:22 Quinolones; 78:00 Radiopharmaceuticals; 12:08.04 Antiparkinson agents; 20:40 Thrombolytic agents; 12:08.04 Antiparkinson agents; 8:18 Antivirals; 4:00 Antihistamines; 24:04 Cardiac drugs; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 8:08 Anthelmintics; 8:18 Antivirals; 84:00 Skin and mucous membrane preparations; 8:22 Quinolones; 8:00 Anti-infective agents; 28:00 Central nervous system drugs; 56:22 Anti-emetics; 24:04 Cardiac drugs; 8:12.04 Antifungals; 28:08.04 Anti-inflammatory agents; 4:00 Antihistamines; 24:06 Antilipemic agents; 20:12.04 Anticoagulants; 20:12.04 Anticoagulants; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 20:12.04 Platelet aggregation inhibitors; 92:00 Immunosuppressive agents; 24:08 Hypotensive agents
INDEX TERM: Amlexanox; overview
INDEX TERM: Anagrelide hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Daclizumab; overview
INDEX TERM: Irbesartan; overview
INDEX TERM: Oprelvekin; overview
INDEX TERM: Rituximab; overview
INDEX TERM: Ardeparin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Atorvastatin calcium; overview
INDEX TERM: Azelastine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Bromfenac sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Butenafine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Cabergoline; overview

INDEX TERM: Carvedilol; overview
INDEX TERM: Danaparoid sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Delavirdine mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Dolasetron mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Donepezil hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Fomepizole; overview
INDEX TERM: Fosfomycin tromethamine; overview
INDEX TERM: Glatiramer acetate; overview
INDEX TERM: Grepafloxacin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Imiquimod; overview
INDEX TERM: Interferon alfacon-1; overview
INDEX TERM: Ivermectin; overview
INDEX TERM: Letrozole; overview
INDEX TERM: Mibefradil dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Nelfinavir mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Olopatadine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Penciclovir; overview
INDEX TERM: Pramipexole dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Quetiapine fumarate; overview
INDEX TERM: Reteplase; overview
INDEX TERM: Ropinirole hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Samarium Sm 153 lexidronam; overview
INDEX TERM: Sparfloxacin; overview
INDEX TERM: Tamsulosin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Tazarotene; overview
INDEX TERM: Tiagabine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Tiludronate disodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Tizanidine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Topiramate; overview
INDEX TERM: Toremifene citrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Troglitazone; overview
INDEX TERM: Valsartan; overview
INDEX TERM: Zileuton; overview
INDEX TERM: Skin and mucous membrane preparations; amlexanox; overview
INDEX TERM: Leukotriene antagonists; zileuton; overview
INDEX TERM: Hypotensive agents; valsartan; overview
INDEX TERM: Antidiabetic agents; troglitazone; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; toremifene citrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Anticonvulsants; topiramate; overview
INDEX TERM: Skeletal muscle relaxants; tizanidine hydrochloride; overview
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INDEX TERM: Anticonvulsants; tiagabine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Skin and mucous membrane preparations; tazarotene; overview
INDEX TERM: Sympatholytic agents; tamsulosin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Quinolones; sparfloxacin; overview
INDEX TERM: Radiopharmaceuticals; samarium Sm 153 lexidronam; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiparkinson agents; ropinirole hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Thrombolytic agents; reteplase; overview
INDEX TERM: Drugs; new; 1997
INDEX TERM: Antipsychotic agents; quetiapine fumarate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiparkinson agents; pramipexole dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Antivirals; penciclovir; overview
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INDEX TERM: Cardiac drugs; mibefradil dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; letrozole; overview
INDEX TERM: Anthelmintics; ivermectin; overview
INDEX TERM: Antivirals; interferon alfacon-1; overview
INDEX TERM: Skin and mucous membrane preparations; imiquimod; overview
INDEX TERM: Quinolones; grepafloxacin hydrochloride; overview

INDEX TERM: Immunotherapy; glatiramer acetate; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-infective agents; fosfomycin tromethamine; overview
INDEX TERM: Antidotes; fomepizole; overview
INDEX TERM: Central nervous system drugs; donepezil hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-emetics; dolasetron mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiretroviral agents; delavirdine mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Cardiac drugs; carvedilol; overview
INDEX TERM: Prolactin inhibitors; cabergoline; overview
INDEX TERM: Antifungals; butenafine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-inflammatory agents; bromfenac sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Antihistamines; azelastine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Antilipemic agents; atorvastatin calcium; overview
INDEX TERM: Anticoagulants; ardeparin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Anticoagulants; danaparoid sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; rituximab; overview
INDEX TERM: Platelet aggregation inhibitors; anagrelide hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Immunosuppressive agents; daclizumab; overview
INDEX TERM: Hypotensive agents; irbesartan; overview
INDEX TERM: Growth factors; oprelvekin; overview
INDEX TERM: CE credit; new drugs
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 68302-57-8 (Amlexanox)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 58579-51-4 (Anagrelide hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 152923-56-3 (Daclizumab)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 138402-11-6 (Irbesartan)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 145941-26-0 (Oprelvekin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 174722-31-7 (Rituximab)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 9041-08-1 (Ardeparin sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 134523-03-8 (Atorvastatin calcium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79307-93-0 (Azelastine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **120638-55-3 (Bromfenac sodium)**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 101827-46-7 (Butenafine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 81409-90-7 (Cabergoline)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 72956-09-3 (Carvedilol)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 83513-48-8 (Danaparoid sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 147221-93-0 (Delavirdine mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 115956-13-3 (Dolasetron mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 120011-70-3 (Donepezil hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 7554-65-6 (Fomepizole)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 78964-85-9 (Fosfomycin tromethamine)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 147245-92-9 (Glatiramer acetate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 161967-81-3 (Grepafloxacin hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99011-02-6 (Imiquimod)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 118390-30-0 (Interferon alfacon-1)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 70288-86-7 (Ivermectin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 112809-51-5 (Letrozole)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 116666-63-8 (Mibefradil dihydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 159989-65-8 (Nelfinavir mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 140462-76-6 (Olopatadine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 39809-25-1 (Penciclovir)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 104632-25-9 (Pramipexole dihydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 111974-72-2 (Quetiapine fumarate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 133652-38-7 (Reteplase)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 91374-20-8 (Ropinirole hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 154427-83-5 (Samarium Sm 153 lexidronam)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 110871-86-8 (Sparfloxacin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 106463-17-6 (Tamsulosin hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 118292-40-3 (Tazarotene)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 145821-59-6 (Tiagabine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 149845-07-8 (Tiludronate disodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 64461-82-1 (Tizanidine hydrochloride)

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 97240-79-4 (Topiramate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 89778-27-8 (Toremifene citrate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 97322-87-7 (Troglitazone)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 137862-53-4 (Valsartan)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 111406-87-2 (Zileuton)
CHEMICAL NAME: Amlexanox (Aphthasol); Anagrelide hydrochloride (Agrylin); Daclizumab (Zenapax); Irbesartan (Avapro); Oprelvekin (Neumega); Rituximab (Rituxan); Ardeparin sodium (Normiflo); Atorvastatin calcium (Lipitor); Azelastine hydrochloride (Astelin); Bromfenac sodium (Duract); Butenafine hydrochloride (Mentax); Cabergoline (Dostinex); Carvedilol (Coreg); Danaparoid sodium (Orgaran); Delavirdine mesylate (Rescriptor); Dolasetron mesylate (Anzemet); Donepezil hydrochloride (Aricept); Fomepizole (Antizol); Fosfomycin tromethamine (Monuril); Glatiramer acetate (Copaxone); Grepafloxacin hydrochloride (Raxar); Imiquimod (Aldara); Interferon alfacon-1 (Infergen); Ivermectin (Stromectol); Letrozole (Femara); Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor); Nelfinavir mesylate (Viracept); Olopatadine hydrochloride (Patanol); Penciclovir (Denavir); Pramipexole dihydrochloride (Mirapex); Quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel); Reteplase (Retavase); Ropinirole hydrochloride (Requip); Samarium Sm 153 lexidronam (Quadramet); Sparfloxacin (Zagam); Tamsulosin hydrochloride (Flomax); Tazarotene (Tazorac); Tiagabine hydrochloride (Gabitril); Tiludronate disodium (Skelid); Tizanidine hydrochloride (Zanaflex); Topiramate (Topamax); Toremifene citrate (Fareston); Troglitazone (Rezulin); Valsartan (Diovan); Zileuton (Zyflo)

L82 ANSWER 32 OF 49 IPA COPYRIGHT 2004 ASHP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:5871 IPA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36-07103
TITLE: New drugs of 1997
AUTHOR: Mancano, M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Drug Info. Ctr., Temple Univ. Hosp., Philadelphia, PA, USA
SOURCE: Pharmacy Times (USA), (Mar 1998) Vol. 64, pp. 81-109. CODEN: PYTMAO; ISSN: 0003-0627.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:

An overview of new drugs of 1997 is presented, including anagrelide hydrochloride (Agrylin), ardeparin sodium (Normiflo), becaplermin (Regranex), bromfenac sodium (Duract), cefdinir (OmniCef), cerivastatin sodium (Baycol), clopidogrel bisulfate (Plarix), daclizumab (Zenapax), delavirdine mesylate (Rescriptor), dolasetron mesylate (Anzemet), emedastine difumarate (Emadine), eprosartan mesylate (Teveten), fenoldopam mesylate (Corlopam), fomepizole (Antizol), grepafloxacin hydrochloride (Raxar), imiquimod (Aldara), interferon alfacon-1 (Infergen), irbesartan (Avapro), letrozole (Femara), mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor), nelfinavir mesylate (Viracept), oprelvekin (Neumega), pramipexole dihydrochloride (Mirapex), quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel), raloxifene hydrochloride (Evista), repaglinide (Prandin), rituximab (Rituxan), ropinirole hydrochloride (Requip), sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate (Meridia), talc sterile powder (Sclerosol Intrapleural Aerosol), tamsulosin hydrochloride (Flomax), tazarotene (Tazorac), tiagabine hydrochloride (Gabitril), tiludronate disodium (Skelid), toremifene citrate (Fareston), troglitazone (Rezulin, Prelay), trovafloxacin mesylate (Trovan), alatrofloxacin mesylate (Trovan), and zolmitriptan (Zomig).

This article qualifies for 4 hours of U.S. CE credit by the ACPE.
M. Therese Gyi

SECTION: 11 Pharmacology; 6 Drug Evaluations

CLASSIFICATION: 8:22 Quinolones; 68:20 Antidiabetic agents; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 28:12 Anticonvulsants; 84:28 Keratolytic agents; 12:16 Sympatholytic agents; 24:16 Sclerosing agents; 28:20 Anorexics; 12:08.04 Antiparkinson agents; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 68:20 Antidiabetic agents; 12:08.04 Antiparkinson agents; 24:04 Cardiac drugs; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 8:18 Antivirals; 84:00 Skin and mucous membrane preparations; 8:22 Quinolones; 24:08 Hypotensive agents; 24:08 Hypotensive agents; 56:22 Anti-emetics; 92:00 Immunosuppressive agents; 20:12.04 Platelet aggregation inhibitors; 8:12.06 Cephalosporins; 24:06 Antilipemic agents; 28:08.04 Anti-inflammatory agents; 8:22 Quinolones; 4:00 Antihistamines; 20:12.04 Anticoagulants; 20:12.04 Platelet aggregation inhibitors

INDEX TERM: Alatrofloxacin mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Emedastine difumarate; overview
INDEX TERM: Becaplermin; overview
INDEX TERM: Anagrelide hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Ardeparin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Becaplermin; overview
INDEX TERM: Bromfenac sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Cefdinir; overview
INDEX TERM: Cerivastatin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Clopidogrel bisulfate; overview
INDEX TERM: Daclizumab; overview
INDEX TERM: Delavirdine mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Dolasetron mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Eprosartan mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Fenoldopam mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Fomepizole; overview
INDEX TERM: Grepafloxacin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Imiquimod; overview
INDEX TERM: Interferon alfacon-1; overview
INDEX TERM: Irbesartan; overview
INDEX TERM: Letrozole; overview
INDEX TERM: Mibefradil dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Nelfinavir mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Oprelvekin; overview
INDEX TERM: Pramipexole dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Quetiapine fumarate; overview
INDEX TERM: Raloxifene hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Repaglinide; overview
INDEX TERM: Rituximab; overview
INDEX TERM: Ropinirole hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Talc; overview
INDEX TERM: Tamsulosin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Tazarotene; overview
INDEX TERM: Tiagabine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Tiludronate disodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Toremifene citrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Troglitazone; overview
INDEX TERM: Trovafloxacin mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Zolmitriptan; overview
INDEX TERM: CE credit; new drugs, 1997
INDEX TERM: Serotonin agonists; zolmitriptan; overview
INDEX TERM: Quinolones; trovafloxacin mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antidiabetic agents; troglitazone; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; toremifene citrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Bisphosphonates; tiludronate disodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Anticonvulsants; tiagabine hydrochloride; overview

INDEX TERM: Keratolytic agents; tazarotene; overview
INDEX TERM: Sympatholytic agents; tamsulosin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Sclerosing agents; talc; overview
INDEX TERM: Anorexics; sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiparkinson agents; ropinirole hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; rituximab; overview
INDEX TERM: Antidiabetic agents; repaglinide; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-estrogens; raloxifene hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Antipsychotic agents; quetiapine fumarate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiparkinson agents; pramipexole dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Growth factors; oprelvekin; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiretroviral agents; nelfinavir mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Cardiac drugs; mibefradil dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; letrozole; overview
INDEX TERM: Angiotensin antagonists; irbesartan; overview
INDEX TERM: Antivirals; interferon alfacon-1; overview
INDEX TERM: Skin and mucous membrane preparations; imiquimod; overview
INDEX TERM: Quinolones; grepafloxacin hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Antidotes; fomepizole; overview
INDEX TERM: Hypotensive agents; fenoldopam mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Hypotensive agents; eprosartan mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-emetics; dolasetron mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antiretroviral agents; delavirdine mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Immunosuppressive agents; daclizumab; overview
INDEX TERM: Platelet aggregation inhibitors; clopidogrel bisulfate; overview
INDEX TERM: Cephalosporins; cefdinir; overview
INDEX TERM: Antilipemic agents; cerivastatin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-inflammatory agents; bromfenac sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Quinolones; alatrofloxacin mesylate; overview
INDEX TERM: Antihistamines; emedastine difumarate; overview
INDEX TERM: Anticoagulants; ardeparin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Growth factors; becaplermin; overview
INDEX TERM: Platelet aggregation inhibitors; anagrelide hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Drugs; new; 1997
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 157605-25-9 (Alatrofloxacin mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 165101-51-9 (Becaplermin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 58579-51-4 (Anagrelide hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 9041-08-1 (Ardeparin sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **120638-55-3 (Bromfenac sodium)**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 91832-40-5 (Cefdinir)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 143201-11-0 (Cerivastatin sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 120202-66-6 (Clopidogrel bisulfate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 152923-56-3 (Daclizumab)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 147221-93-0 (Delavirdine mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 115956-13-3 (Dolasetron mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 144143-96-4 (Eprosartan mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 67227-57-0 (Fenoldopam mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 7554-65-6 (Fomepizole)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 161967-81-3 (Grepafloxacin hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99011-02-6 (Imiquimod)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 118390-30-0 (Interferon alfacon-1)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 138402-11-6 (Irbesartan)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 112809-51-5 (Letrozole)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 116666-63-8 (Mibefradil dihydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 159989-65-8 (Nelfinavir mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 145941-26-0 (Oprelvekin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 104632-25-9 (Pramipexole dihydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 111974-72-2 (Quetiapine fumarate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 82640-04-8 (Raloxifene hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 135062-02-1 (Repaglinide)

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 174722-31-7 (Rituximab)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 91374-20-8 (Ropinirole hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 125494-59-9 (Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 14807-96-6 (Talc)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 106463-17-6 (Tamsulosin hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 118292-40-3 (Tazarotene)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 145821-59-6 (Tiagabine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 149845-07-8 (Tiludronate disodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 89778-27-8 (Toremifene citrate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 97322-87-7 (Troglitazone)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 147059-75-4 (Trovafloxacin mesylate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 139264-17-8 (Zolmitriptan)
CHEMICAL NAME: Emedastine difumarate; Becaplermin
CHEMICAL NAME: Emedastine difumarate (Emadine); Alatrofloxacin mesylate (Trovan); Becaplermin (Regranex); Anagrelide hydrochloride (Agrylin); Ardeparin sodium (Normiflo); Becaplermin (Regranex); Bromfenac sodium (Duract); Cefdinir (OmniCef); Cerivastatin sodium (Baycol); Clopidogrel bisulfate (Plavix); Daclizumab (Zenapax); Delavirdine mesylate (Rescriptor); Dolasetron mesylate (Anzemet); Emedastine difumarate (Emadine); Eprosartan mesylate (Teveten); Fenoldopam mesylate (Corlopam); Fomepizole (Antizol); Grepafloxacin hydrochloride (Raxar); Imiquimod (Aldara); Interferon alfacon-1 (Infergen); Irbesartan (Avapro); Letrozole (Femara); Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor); Nelfinavir mesylate (Viracept); Oprelvekin (Neumega); Quetiapine fumarate (Seroquel); Pramipexole dihydrochloride (Mirapex); Raloxifene hydrochloride (Evista); Repaglinide (Prandin); Rituximab (Rituxan); Ropinirole hydrochloride (Requip); Sibutramine hydrochloride monohydrate (Meridia); Talc (Sclerosal Intrapleural Aerosol); Tamsulosin hydrochloride (Flomax); Tazarotene (Tazorac); Tiagabine hydrochloride (Gabitril); Tiludronate disodium (Skelid); Toremifene citrate (Fareston); Troglitazone (Rezulin); Trovafloxacin mesylate (Trovan); Alatrofloxacin mesylate (Trovan); Zolmitriptan (Zomig)

L82 ANSWER 33 OF 49 IPA COPYRIGHT 2004 ASHP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:4574 IPA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36-05806
TITLE: Major new drugs. Part 1
AUTHOR: Bergman, H. D.
SOURCE: Community Pharmacist (USA), (Jan-Feb 1998) Vol. 90, pp. 29-33.
ISSN: 0192-5792.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:

A brief overview of some new drugs recently introduced in the United States is presented: adapalene (Differin), atorvastatin calcium (Lipitor), azelastine hydrochloride (Astelin), betaine (Cystadane), brimonidine tartrate (Alphagan), bromfenac sodium (Duract), butenafine hydrochloride (Mentax), cabergoline (Dostinex), carvedilol (Coreg), cidofovir (Vistide), donepezil hydrochloride (Aricept), fosfomycin tromethamine (Monurol), fosphenytoin sodium (Cerebyx), gemcitabine hydrochloride (Gemzar), glatiramer acetate (Copaxone), irinotecan hydrochloride (Camptosar), ivermectin (Stromectol), latanoprost (Xalatan), levofloxacin (Levaquin), and mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor).

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Ramune T. Dailide

SECTION: 11 Pharmacology; 6 Drug Evaluations
CLASSIFICATION: 84:28 Keratolytic agents; 24:06 Antilipemic agents; 4:00

Antihistamines; 28:08.04 Anti-inflammatory agents; 8:12.04 Antifungals; 24:04 Cardiac drugs; 8:18 Antivirals; 12:04 Parasympathomimetic agents; 8:36 Urinary anti-infectives; 28:12 Anticonvulsants; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 10:00 Antineoplastic agents; 8:08 Anthelmintics; 8:22 Quinolones; 24:04 Cardiac drugs

INDEX TERM: Adapalene; overview
INDEX TERM: Atorvastatin calcium; overview
INDEX TERM: Azelastine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Betaine; overview
INDEX TERM: Brimonidine tartrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Bromfenac sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Butenafine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Cabergoline; overview
INDEX TERM: Carvedilol; overview
INDEX TERM: Cidofovir; overview
INDEX TERM: Donepezil hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Fosfomycin tromethamine; overview
INDEX TERM: Fosphenytoin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Gemcitabine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Glatiramer acetate; overview
INDEX TERM: Irinotecan hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Ivermectin; overview
INDEX TERM: Latanoprost; overview
INDEX TERM: Levofloxacin; overview
INDEX TERM: Mibefradil dihydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: CE credit; new drugs
INDEX TERM: United Sates; new drugs
INDEX TERM: Drugs; new; U.S.
INDEX TERM: Keratolytic agents; adapalene; overview
INDEX TERM: Antilipemic agents; atorvastatin calcium; overview
INDEX TERM: Antihistamines; azelastine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Cytoprotectants; betaine; overview
INDEX TERM: Prolactin inhibitors; brimonidine tartrate; overview
INDEX TERM: Anti-inflammatory agents; bromfenac sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: Antifungals; butenafine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Prolactin inhibitors; cabergoline; overview
INDEX TERM: Cardiac drugs; carvedilol; overview
INDEX TERM: Antivirals; cidofovir; overview
INDEX TERM: Parasympathomimetic agents; donepezil hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Urinary anti-infectives; fosfomycin tromethamine; overview
INDEX TERM: Anticonvulsants; fosphenytoin sodium; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; gemcitabine hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: **Antineoplastic** agents; irinotecan hydrochloride; overview
INDEX TERM: Anthelmintics; ivermectin; overview
INDEX TERM: Prostaglandins; latanoprost; overview
INDEX TERM: Quinolones; levofloxacin; overview
INDEX TERM: Cardiac drugs; mibefradil dihydrochloride; overview
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 106685-40-9 (Adapalene)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 134523-03-8 (Atorvastatin calcium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79307-93-0 (Azelastine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 107-43-7 (Betaine)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 70359-46-5 (Brimonidine tartrate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: **120638-55-3 (Bromfenac sodium)**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 101827-46-7 (Butenafine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 81409-90-7 (Cabergoline)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 72956-09-3 (Carvedilol)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 149394-66-1 (Cidofovir)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 120011-70-3 (Donepezil hydrochloride)

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 78964-85-9 (Fosfomycin tromethamine)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 92134-98-0 (Fosphenytoin sodium)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 122111-03-9 (Gemcitabine hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 147245-92-9 (Glatiramer acetate)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 136572-09-3 (Irinotecan hydrochloride)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 70288-86-7 (Ivermectin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 130209-82-4 (Latanoprost)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 138199-71-0 (Levofloxacin)
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 116666-63-8 (Mibefradil dihydrochloride)
CHEMICAL NAME: Adapalene (Differin); Atorvastatin calcium (Lipitor); Azelastine hydrochloride (Astelin); Betaine (Cystadane); Brimonidine tartrate (Alphagan); Bromfenac sodium (Duract); Butenafine hydrochloride (Mentax); Cabergoline (Dostinex); Carvedilol (Coreg); Cidofovir (Vistide); Donepezil hydrochloride (Aricept); Fosfomycin tromethamine (Monurol); Fosphenytoin sodium (Cerebyx); Gemcitabine hydrochloride (Gemzar); Glatiramer acetate (Copaxone); Irinotecan hydrochloride (Camptosar); Ivermectin (Stromectol); Latanoprost (Xalatan); Levofloxacin (Levaquin); Mibefradil dihydrochloride (Posicor)

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on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003111728 EMBASE
TITLE: Effect of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory ophthalmic solution on intraocular pressure reduction by latanoprost.
AUTHOR: Kashiwagi K.; Tsukahara S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. K. Kashiwagi, Department of Ophthalmology, Yamanashi Medical University, 1110 Shimakoto, Tamaho, Yamanashi 409-3898, Japan. kenjik@res.yamanashi-med.ac.jp
SOURCE: British Journal of Ophthalmology, (1 Mar 2003) 87/3 (297-301).
Refs: 41
ISSN: 0007-1161 CODEN: BJOPAL
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 012 Ophthalmology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Aim: To investigate the effects of a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) ophthalmic solution on latanoprost induced intraocular pressure (IOP) reduction using normal volunteers. Methods: This study was conducted as a prospective and observer masked clinical trial. 13 normal volunteers were enrolled. After measurement of basal IOP and ophthalmic examination, latanoprost ophthalmic solution was initially administered to both eyes once daily. Four weeks later, an NSAID ophthalmic solution, sodium 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl) phenylacetate sesquihydrate (refer to bromfenac sodium hydrate), was co-administered to one randomly selected eye (NSAID group) twice daily for 2 weeks. The other eye was employed as a control (non-NSAID group). After withdrawal of the NSAID ophthalmic solution, latanoprost ophthalmic solution was continuously administered for another 2 weeks and was then withdrawn. After a 4 week washout, only bromfenac sodium hydrate ophthalmic solution was administered to the eyes of the NSAID group for 2 weeks. During the study period, ophthalmic examination, including IOP measurement was performed in an observer masked fashion. Results: Before initiation of bromfenac sodium hydrate, baseline IOPs of the non-NSAID group and the NSAID group were 15.73 (SD 1.97) mm Hg and 15.86 (2.06) mm Hg, respectively (p=0.88). Although latanoprost ophthalmic solution significantly reduced IOP in both groups, co-administration of bromfenac sodium hydrate

significantly inhibited latanoprost induced IOP reduction compared with the non-NSAID group. The IOPs of the non-NSAID and NSAID groups were 10.18 (1.17) mm Hg and 11.63 (1.35) mm Hg with a 2 week co-administration, respectively ($p < 0.01$). Withdrawal of bromfenac sodium hydrate ophthalmic solution diminished the difference between the two groups. Re-administration of bromfenac sodium ophthalmic solution only did not affect IOP. Conclusion: These results indicate that NSAID ophthalmic solution may interfere with IOP reduction by latanoprost ophthalmic solution in normal volunteers and that we should take this into account when treating patients with glaucoma using latanoprost ophthalmic solution.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
***glaucoma: DI, diagnosis**
***glaucoma: DT, drug therapy**
intraocular pressure
measurement
dose response
treatment planning
tonometry
conjunctival hyperemia: SI, side effect
slit lamp
ophthalmoscopy
cornea erosion: SI, side effect
human
male
human experiment
normal human
clinical trial
controlled study
adult
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: CT, clinical trial
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: CB, drug combination
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: DT, drug therapy
*nonsteroid antiinflammatory agent: IO, intraocular drug administration
*latanoprost: AE, adverse drug reaction
*latanoprost: CT, clinical trial
*latanoprost: CB, drug combination
*latanoprost: DT, drug therapy
*latanoprost: PD, pharmacology
*latanoprost: IO, intraocular drug administration
bromfenac: CT, clinical trial
bromfenac: CB, drug combination
bromfenac: DT, drug therapy
bromfenac: IO, intraocular drug administration
CAS REGISTRY NO.: (latanoprost) 130209-82-4; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**
COMPANY NAME: Senju (Japan)

L82 ANSWER 35 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003089025 EMBASE
TITLE: A case of cystoid macular edema following prolonged latanoprost instillation.
AUTHOR: Nakamura M.; Ono H.; Fujiwara R.; Mohri Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Nakamura, Department of Ophthalmology, Asagiri Hospital, 1120-2 Asagiridai, Akashi-shi 673-0852, Japan
SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Clinical Ophthalmology, (2003) 57/2 (195-199).
Refs: 13

ISSN: 0370-5579 CODEN: RIGAA3
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 009 Surgery
012 Ophthalmology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Japanese
ABSTRACT:
A 70-year-old woman presented with impaired visual acuity in her left eye. She had been diagnosed with primary open-angle glaucoma 14 years before. She had received intraocular surgery once in her right eye and four times in her left eye. She had been using topical latanoprost in both eyes since one year before. Her corrected visual acuity was 1.2 right and 0.2 left. Funduscopy showed cystoid macular edema (CME) in the left eye. Optical coherence tomography (OCT) showed CME in both eyes. After discontinuation of latanoprost, she was given topical bromfenac to the left eye and peroral acetazolamide. Eight weeks later, CME in both eyes disappeared and her left visual acuity improved to 0.6. This case illustrates that topical latanoprost may induce CME in eyes with prior history of intraocular surgery.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*retina macula cystoid edema: DI, diagnosis
*retina macula cystoid edema: SI, side effect
***open angle glaucoma: DT, drug therapy**
***open angle glaucoma: SU, surgery**
visual acuity
clinical feature
disease course
eye surgery
treatment outcome
ophthalmoscopy
optical coherence tomography
drug withdrawal
human
female
case report
aged
conference paper
Drug Descriptors:
*latanoprost: AE, adverse drug reaction
*latanoprost: TP, topical drug administration
bromfenac: DT, drug therapy
bromfenac: TP, topical drug administration
acetazolamide: DT, drug therapy
acetazolamide: PO, oral drug administration
CAS REGISTRY NO.: (latanoprost) 130209-82-4; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2** ; (acetazolamide) 1424-27-7, 59-66-5

L82 ANSWER 36 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003061996 EMBASE
TITLE: The role of biomarkers in drug research.
AUTHOR: Palazzolo M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Palazzolo, RJM Consulting, Madison, WI, United States. rjmconsulting@charter.net
SOURCE: Good Clinical Practice Journal, (1 Feb 2003) 10/2 (23-26). Refs: 8
ISSN: 1350-0961 CODEN: GCPJFJ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)

FILE SEGMENT:
037 Drug Literature Index
030 Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
006 Internal Medicine
029 Clinical Biochemistry
022 Human Genetics

LANGUAGE: English

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*drug research
human
clinical trial
nonhuman
drug marketing
technology
proteomics
genomics
drug industry
drug cost
drug efficacy
toxicity: DI, diagnosis
gene expression
genetic regulation
oncogene neu
breast cancer: DI, diagnosis
breast cancer: DT, drug therapy
breast cancer: DM, disease management
protein expression
rheumatoid arthritis: DI, diagnosis
bladder cancer: DI, diagnosis
Alzheimer disease: DI, diagnosis
lung cancer
cardiovascular disease: DT, drug therapy
cardiovascular disease: DM, disease management
inflammatory disease: DT, drug therapy
inflammatory disease: DM, disease management
cancer
cytotoxicity
liver toxicity: DI, diagnosis
cardiotoxicity: DI, diagnosis
drug metabolism
diagnostic value
increased appetite: DT, drug therapy
increased appetite: DM, disease management
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: DT, drug therapy
non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: DM, disease management
gastrointestinal disease: DT, drug therapy
gastrointestinal disease: DM, disease management
infection: DT, drug therapy
infection: DM, disease management
pain: DT, drug therapy
pain: DM, disease management
valvular heart disease: SI, side effect
liver failure: SI, side effect
ischemic colitis: SI, side effect
torsade des pointes: SI, side effect
short survey
Drug Descriptors:
*biological marker: EC, endogenous compound
tumor necrosis factor alpha: EC, endogenous compound

trastuzumab: DT, drug therapy
monoclonal antibody: EC, endogenous compound
tau protein: EC, endogenous compound
amyloid beta 42 protein: EC, endogenous compound
protein bcl 2: EC, endogenous compound
annexin: EC, endogenous compound
immunoglobulin enhancer binding protein: EC, endogenous compound
C reactive protein: EC, endogenous compound
caspase 8: EC, endogenous compound
mitogen activated protein kinase: EC, endogenous compound
heat shock protein 60: EC, endogenous compound
heat shock protein 61: EC, endogenous compound
stress activated protein kinase 4: EC, endogenous compound
heat shock protein 62: EC, endogenous compound
synaptophysin delta: EC, endogenous compound
BLCA4 protein: EC, endogenous compound
drug: DT, drug therapy
drug: PD, pharmacology
drug: PE, pharmacoeconomics
drug: AE, adverse drug reaction
drug: CT, clinical trial
xenobiotic agent: PK, pharmacokinetics
fenfluramine: DT, drug therapy
fenfluramine: AE, adverse drug reaction
troglitazone: DT, drug therapy
troglitazone: AE, adverse drug reaction
alosetron: DT, drug therapy
alosetron: AE, adverse drug reaction
terfenadine: DT, drug therapy
terfenadine: AE, adverse drug reaction
mibefradil: DT, drug therapy
mibefradil: AE, adverse drug reaction
astemizole: DT, drug therapy
astemizole: AE, adverse drug reaction
cisapride: DT, drug therapy
cisapride: AE, adverse drug reaction
grepafloxacin: DT, drug therapy
grepafloxacin: AE, adverse drug reaction
bromfenac: DT, drug therapy
bromfenac: AE, adverse drug reaction
unindexed drug
unclassified drug

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (trastuzumab) 180288-69-1; (protein bcl 2) 219306-68-0; (C reactive protein) 9007-41-4; (mitogen activated protein kinase) 142243-02-5; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (troglitazone) 97322-87-7; (alosetron) 122852-42-0; (terfenadine) 50679-08-8; (mibefradil) 116666-63-8; (astemizole) 68844-77-9; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (grepafloxacin) 119914-60-2; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**

CHEMICAL NAME: Herceptin; Pondimin; Rezulin; Lotronex; Seldane; Posicor; Hismanal; Propulsid; Raxar; Duract

L82 ANSWER 37 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002359452 EMBASE
TITLE: Policy developments in regulatory approval.
AUTHOR: Temple R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: R. Temple, Center Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, United States. temple@cder.fda.gov
SOURCE: Statistics in Medicine, (15 Oct 2002) 21/19 (2939-2948).

Refs: 10
ISSN: 0277-6715 CODEN: SMEDDA
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT:
Although radical changes in drug regulation are rare (e.g., the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 and the 1962 amendment to the Act creating an effectiveness requirement), regulations and guidance do evolve significantly in the face of new problems and accumulating experience. Recent changes have been driven by the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act (FDAMA), user fee legislation, the International Conference on Harmonization, recent safety related drug withdrawals, and concerns about trial ethics and investigator conflict of interest. FDAMA and guidance developed in response to it has helped circumstances in which FDA would rely on a single study to support effectiveness and the circumstances in which surrogate endpoints could support approval. An ICH Document 'Choice of control group and related design issues in clinical trials' focussed attention on the ethics of placebo controls (acceptable, even if there is existing therapy, when the placebo-treated patient will suffer no irreversible injury) and the design of 'equivalence' or 'non-inferiority' trials. There has been greatly increased attention to obtaining good dose-response information and to assessing need for modifying treatment in demographic (age, gender, race) and concomitant disease (renal or hepatic function abnormalities) subgroups, and in assessing drug-drug interactions. Other important trends are increasing reliance on non-U.S. data, increasing numbers of FDA-industry meetings during drug development, and new focus on risk assessment and risk management. Published in 2002 by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*drug research
policy
law
food and drug administration
drug withdrawal
safety
medical ethics
practice guideline
dose response
demography
age
race
gender
kidney disease
liver disease
comorbidity
drug interaction
drug development
risk assessment
risk management
heart infarction: DT, drug therapy
orthostatic hypotension: DT, drug therapy
colon polyposis: DT, drug therapy
multiple sclerosis: DT, drug therapy
torsade des pointes: SI, side effect
liver toxicity: SI, side effect
risk benefit analysis
human

clinical trial
controlled study
article
Drug Descriptors:
placebo
dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor: CT, clinical trial
dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase inhibitor: DT, drug therapy
beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent: CT, clinical trial
beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor: CT, clinical trial
hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme A reductase inhibitor: DT, drug therapy
midodrine: DT, drug therapy
celecoxib: DT, drug therapy
beta interferon: DT, drug therapy
antibiotic agent: CT, clinical trial
fibrinolytic agent: CT, clinical trial
fenfluramine: AE, adverse drug reaction
astemizole: AE, adverse drug reaction
cisapride: AE, adverse drug reaction
terfenadine: AE, adverse drug reaction
dilevalol: AE, adverse drug reaction
cholinesterase inhibitor: AE, adverse drug reaction
clozapine: AE, adverse drug reaction
dofetilide: AE, adverse drug reaction
bromfenac: AE, adverse drug reaction
drug metabolite
mibefradil: AE, adverse drug reaction

CAS REGISTRY NO.: (midodrine) 3092-17-9, 42794-76-3; (celecoxib) 169590-42-5; (fenfluramine) 404-82-0, 458-24-2; (astemizole) 68844-77-9; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (terfenadine) 50679-08-8; (dilevalol) 75659-07-3; (clozapine) 5786-21-0; (dofetilide) 115256-11-6; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**; (mibefradil) 116666-63-8

L82 ANSWER 38 OF 49 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001154800 EMBASE
TITLE: Hepatology.
AUTHOR: Moseley R.H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. R.H. Moseley, Medical Service (111), VA Medical Center, 2215 Fuller Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, United States. rmoseley@umich.edu
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Gastroenterology, (2001) 17/3 (193-196). Refs: 11
ISSN: 0267-1379 CODEN: COGAEK
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LANGUAGE: English

CONTROLLED TERM: Medical Descriptors:
*liver disease: DI, diagnosis
*liver disease: DT, drug therapy
*liver disease: ET, etiology
*liver disease: PC, prevention
*liver disease: SI, side effect

*liver disease: SU, surgery
*liver disease: TH, therapy
alcohol liver disease: DT, drug therapy
metabolic disorder: DI, diagnosis
metabolic disorder: DT, drug therapy
metabolic disorder: ET, etiology
liver toxicity: SI, side effect
cholestasis: ET, etiology
liver abscess: ET, etiology
hepatitis C: DT, drug therapy
hepatitis C: PC, prevention
hepatitis C: SU, surgery
autoimmune hepatitis: DI, diagnosis
autoimmune hepatitis: DT, drug therapy
liver cell carcinoma: DT, drug therapy
liver cell carcinoma: PC, prevention
portal hypertension
bleeding: CO, complication
bleeding: DT, drug therapy
bleeding: PC, prevention
bacterial peritonitis: CO, complication
bacterial peritonitis: DT, drug therapy
liver failure: ET, etiology
liver failure: TH, therapy
stem cell transplantation
virus hepatitis: DT, drug therapy
virus hepatitis: SU, surgery
liver transplantation
human
editorial
Drug Descriptors:
corticosteroid: CB, drug combination
corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
troglitazone: AE, adverse drug reaction
2,4 thiazolidinedione derivative: AE, adverse drug reaction
trovafloxacin: AE, adverse drug reaction
quinoline derived antiinfective agent: AE, adverse drug reaction
cisapride: AE, adverse drug reaction
4 phenylbutyric acid: DT, drug therapy
4 phenylbutyric acid: PO, oral drug administration
azathioprine: CB, drug combination
azathioprine: DT, drug therapy
mycophenolic acid 2 morpholinoethyl ester: DT, drug therapy
hepatitis vaccine: DT, drug therapy
interferon: DT, drug therapy
beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
cefotaxime: DT, drug therapy
paracetamol: TO, drug toxicity
nefazodone: AE, adverse drug reaction
bromfenac: AE, adverse drug reaction
immunosuppressive agent: DT, drug therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: (troglitazone) 97322-87-7; (trovafloxacin) 146836-84-2; (cisapride) 81098-60-4; (azathioprine) 446-86-6; (mycophenolic acid 2 morpholinoethyl ester) 116680-01-4, 128794-94-5; (cefotaxime) 63527-52-6, 64485-93-4; (paracetamol) 103-90-2; (nefazodone) 82752-99-6, 83366-66-9; (bromfenac) **91714-94-2**

L82 ANSWER 39 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:165352 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300165352
TITLE: Topical Ocular Delivery of Nepafenac Inhibits Preretinal **Neovascularization**.
AUTHOR(S): Bingaman, D. P. [Reprint Author]; Holt, K. [Reprint Author]; Kapin, M. A. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Products Research, Alcon Research Ltd., Fort Worth, TX, USA
SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 3920. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association For Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. May 05-10, 2002.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 2003

ABSTRACT:Purpose: COX II activation has been implicated in ishcemia-related VEGF upregulation and pathologic **angiogenesis**. Nepafenac, a topically delivered NSAID, has excellent corneal penetration. We investigated the utility of nepafenac against posterior segment **neovascularization** following topical ocular delivery in a rat OIR model. Methods: Preretinal ***neovascularization*** (NV) was produced in a rat model of oxygen-induced retinopathy (OIR) by modulating inspired oxygen levels between 50% & 10% from P0-P14 in neonatal rat pups, where 50% was maintained for 48 hours from P11-12. From P14-20, 4 litters of rat pups were removed into room air and each litter was randomized into 3 topical QID OU dosing groups, including vehicle (n=18 pups), 0.1% nepafenac (n=23 pups), and 0.5% nepafenac (n=22 pups). At P20, all rats were euthanized and retinas were harvested, ADPase-stained, and prepared as flat mounts. Computerized image analysis was used to determine the median clockhours of preretinal NV per pup in each treatment group. Treatment group medians were compared via nonparametric analyses, where $P<0.05$ was considered significant. Results: Topical ocular delivery of 0.1% nepafenac QID OU significantly inhibited preretinal NV by 55% in this rat OIR model as compared to vehicle ($P=0.02$). Topical ocular delivery of 0.5% nepafenac appeared to decrease preretinal NV >30%, however, the difference was not significant. The preretinal NV scores per treatment group were as follows: vehicle = 3.75, 0.1% nepafenac = 1.7, and 0.5% nepafenac = 2.5. Conclusion: Nepafenac, a novel nonsteroidal antiinflammatory prodrug that has rapid corneal penetration, is able to inhibit ischemia-related preretinal NV following topical ocular dosing. The level of **antiangiogenic** activity provided by topical nepafenac is equivalent to a variety of agents tested in rodent OIR models through intravitreal and systemic routes of administration.

CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry 14504
Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry 20004
Pharmacology - General 22002
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Pharmacology; Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)
INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
retina: sensory system
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
oxygen-induced retinopathy
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
preretinal **neovascularization**
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
nepafenac: topical ocular delivery; oxygen
INDEX TERMS: Methods & Equipment
computerized image analysis: imaging and microscopy

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 571-272-2518

techniques, laboratory techniques
ORGANISM: Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
rat (common): neonate
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates
REGISTRY NUMBER: **78281-72-8** (nepafenac)
7782-44-7 (oxygen)

L82 ANSWER 40 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154861 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300154861
TITLE: Studies of the Effect and Mechanism of Action of Topical Nepafenac in a Rat Model of ROP.
AUTHOR(S): Penn, J. S. [Reprint Author]; Qi, X. [Reprint Author]; Percinel, P. A. [Reprint Author]; Rajaratnam, V. S. [Reprint Author]; Bingaman, D. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Vanderbilt Univ School of Med, Nashville, TN, USA
SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 2741. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association For Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. May 05-10, 2002.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Mar 2003
Last Updated on STN: 26 Mar 2003
ABSTRACT:Purpose: To investigate the angiostatic potential of Nepafenac, or 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide, and its mechanism of action using well-established in vitro and in vivo systems. As a prodrug, the topical NSAID Nepafenac has rapid corneal penetration, and it is metabolized to a potent cyclo-oxygenase (COX I & II) inhibitor, AL-6295A. Methods: Bovine retinal microvascular endothelial cells (BRMEC) were used at 6th passage in VEGF-stimulated proliferation and tube formation assays. In addition, preretinal **neovascularization** (NV) was produced in rat pups maintained from birth in a variable oxygen atmosphere for 14 days and then removed to room air for up to 6 days before euthanasia (Penn et al, 2001; IOVS, 42:283-290). Starting 1 day prior to removal to room air, some rats received topical QID OU delivery of 0.1% Nepafenac or vehicle (0.5% carbopol, 2.4% mannitol, 0.1% tyloxapol in water). Retinas were harvested at 1, 2, 4, and 6 days post-exposure for retinal VEGF measurement by ELISA. In other rats, topical QID OU delivery of 0.1% Nepafenac, vehicle, or two marketed NSAIDs, 0.5% ketorolac tomethamine or 0.1% diclofenac, was administered from P14-19. Retinas were harvested at P20 for assessment of preretinal NV. Results: Nepafenac showed no significant effect on VEGF-stimulated BRMEC proliferation or tube formation at concentrations between 0.1-10muM. Its metabolite, AL-6295A, significantly inhibited both proliferation and tube formation in a potent, dose-dependent manner. In the rat ROP model, 0.1% Nepafenac caused a 56% inhibition of preretinal NV ($p = 0.0292$) as compared to vehicle, and the two marketed NSAIDs had no effect. Topical ocular delivery of 0.1% Nepafenac marginally inhibited retinal VEGF protein levels only at P18 ($p = 0.0498$). Conclusion: COX activity is suspected to provide regulation of ***angiogenesis*** in colon **cancer** and Alzheimer's disease. This is the first evidence of COX inhibition preventing ocular **angiogenesis** in an animal model. Our VEGF ELISA results suggest that the mechanism by which Nepafenac/AL-6295A inhibits NV is primarily downstream of VEGF, but additional

experiments are in progress to further elucidate the link between COX activity and ischemia-induced preretinal NV. Nepafenac is formulated for topical ocular delivery, which restricts its angiostatic action to the eye and may eliminate the systemic toxicity that has limited the clinical utility of other ***antiangiogenic*** agents.

CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry 20004
Sense organs - Pathology 20006
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs 22012
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Development and Embryology - Pathology 25503

INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Pharmacology; Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)

INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
cornea: sensory system; retina: sensory system

INDEX TERMS: Diseases
preretinal **neovascularization**: eye disease

INDEX TERMS: Diseases
retinitis pigmentosa: congenital disease, eye disease
Retinitis Pigmentosa (MeSH)

INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
nepafenac [2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide]: antiinflammatory-drug, immunologic-drug, mechanism of action, topical administration

ORGANISM: Classifier
Bovidae 85715
Super Taxa
Artiodactyla; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
BRMEC cell line (cell line): bovine retinal microvascular endothelial cells
Taxa Notes
Animals, Artiodactyls, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Vertebrates

ORGANISM: Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
rat (common): animal model
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

REGISTRY NUMBER: **78281-72-8** (nepafenac)
78281-72-8 (2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetamide)

L82 ANSWER 41 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:143039 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300143039
TITLE: Topical Nepafenac Inhibits Ocular **Neovascularization**.
AUTHOR(S): Takahashi, K. [Reprint Author]; Saishin, Y. [Reprint Author]; Mori, K. [Reprint Author]; Ando, A. [Reprint Author]; Yamamoto, S. [Reprint Author]; Oshima, Y. [Reprint Author]; Nambu, H. [Reprint Author]; Bingamen, D.; Campochiaro, P. A. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wilmer Eye Institute, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA

SOURCE: ARVO Annual Meeting Abstract Search and Program Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 1268. cd-rom. Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Association For Research in Vision and Ophthalmology. Fort Lauderdale, Florida, USA. May 05-10, 2002.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Mar 2003
Last Updated on STN: 19 Mar 2003

ABSTRACT:Purpose: Topical Nepafenac readily penetrates the cornea and is metabolized to a potent cyclo-oxygenase-1 (COX-1) and COX-2 inhibitor, AL-6295A. In this study we tested the effect of topical nepafenac in two murine models of ocular **neovascularization** (NV). Methods: A masked trial was performed to compare the topical effects of vehicle with one of several concentrations of nepafenac (0.01, 0.03, 0.1, or 0.5%), 0.1% diclofenac, or 0.5% ketorolac tromethamine in mice with oxygen-induced ischemic retinopathy or mice with choroidal NV (CNV) due to laser-induced rupture of Bruch's membrane. Mice with ischemic retinopathy were given one drop four times a day between P12 and P17 and then preretinal NV was measured by image analysis. Starting one day after rupture of Bruch's membrane, mice were treated for two weeks with one drop 4 times a day and then the amount of CNV at each rupture site was measured. Results: Mice treated with 0.1% (n=16) or 0.5% (n=16) nepafenac had significantly less CNV (0.0072+-0.0012 mm2, p=0.0037 and 0.0074+-0.0015 mm2, p=0.0029, respectively) than vehicle-treated mice (0.0254+-0.0060 mm2). In the ischemic retinopathy model, compared to vehicle-treated mice (n=7) in which the average area of preretinal NV was 0.0444+-0.0079 mm2, mice treated with 0.1% (n=9) or 0.5% (n=13) nepafenac had significantly less preretinal NV (0.0165+-0.0029 mm2, p=0.0011 and 0.0186+-0.0043 mm2, p=0.0075). In additional studies, compared to vehicle-treated mice (CNV = 0.0279+-0.0076 mm2), mice treated with 0.1% or 0.03% nepafenac had significantly less CNV (0.0181+-0.0033 and 0.0133+-0.0017 mm2, respectively) whereas eyes treated with 0.1% diclofenac had no significant difference (0.0232+-0.0038 mm2, p=0.72). Mice treated with 0.5% ketorolac tromethamine for 14 days had high mortality, but when evaluated after 7 days of treatment showed no difference from mice treated with vehicle for 7 days. Conclusion: Topical nepafenac inhibits ocular NV.

CONCEPT CODE: General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Cardiovascular system - Physiology and biochemistry 14504
Sense organs - Physiology and biochemistry 20004
Sense organs - Pathology 20006
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Sense organs, associated structures and functions 22031
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Pharmacology; Sense Organs (Sensory Reception)
INDEX TERMS: Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
cornea: sensory system; eye: sensory system
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
ocular **neovascularization**: eye disease
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
oxygen-induced ischemic retinopathy: eye disease
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
diclofenac: enzyme inhibitor-drug; ketorolac tromethamine: enzyme inhibitor-drug; nepafenac: ophthalmic-drug
REGISTRY NUMBER: 15307-86-5 (diclofenac)
74103-07-4 (ketorolac tromethamine)

78281-72-8 (nepafenac)

L82 ANSWER 42 OF 49 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:249541 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800249541
TITLE: Bromfenac, BAC and placebo in tension-type headache.
AUTHOR(S): Diamond, S. [Reprint author]; Freitag, F.; Vavra, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Diamond Headache Clinic, Chicago, IL, USA
SOURCE: Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (Feb., 1998) Vol. 63, No. 2, pp. 142. print.
Meeting Info.: Ninety-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. March 30-April 1, 1998. American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
CODEN: CLPTAT. ISSN: 0009-9236.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Jun 1998
Last Updated on STN: 4 Jun 1998
CONCEPT CODE: Pharmacology - Neuropharmacology 22024
Nervous system - Pathology 20506
General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
INDEX TERMS: Major Concepts
Neurology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
INDEX TERMS: Diseases
tension-type headache: nervous system disease
Tension Headache (MeSH)
INDEX TERMS: Chemicals & Biochemicals
bromfenac: **antineoplastic**-drug; BAC [butalbital/aspirin/caffeine]: analgesic-drug
INDEX TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster
ORGANISM: Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
REGISTRY NUMBER: **91714-94-2** (bromfenac)
50-78-2 (ASPIRIN)
58-08-2 (CAFFEINE)

L82 ANSWER 43 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:52219 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA136101564648
TITLE: Therapeutic polyesters and polyamides
AUTHOR(S): Uhrich, Kathryn E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2002009768 A2 7 Feb 2002
SOURCE: (2002) PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2002:107167
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020226
Last Updated on STN: 20020313

ABSTRACT:
Polymers (i.e. polyesters, polyamides, and polythioesters or a mixt. thereof) which degrade hydrolytically into biol. active compds. are provided. Methods of producing these polymers, intermediates useful for prepg. these polymers, and methods of using these polymers to deliver biol. active compds. to a host are also provided. The biol. active compd. is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, antibacterial, antifungal, **anticancer**, antithrombotic, immunosuppressant, or analgesic. For example, morphine was copolymd. with a diacid chloride to provide a polyester.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 63-6

SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
polyamide polyester polythioester prepn hydrolysis prodrug; drug polymer conjugate prepn hydrolysis prodrug

REGISTRY NUMBER: 51-61-6 (Dopamine)
57-27-2 (Morphine)
59-05-2 (Methotrexate)
89-57-6 (5-Aminosalicylic acid)
20830-81-3 (Daunorubicin)
23214-92-8 (Doxorubicin)
24280-93-1 (Mycophenolic acid)
65589-70-0 (Acriflavine)
51-61-6Q (Dopamine, polymers with diacid chlorides)
57-27-2Q (Morphine, polymers with diacid chlorides)
59-05-2Q (Methotrexate, polymers with diacid chlorides)
89-57-6Q (5-Aminosalicylic acid, polymers with diacid chlorides)
20830-81-3Q (Daunorubicin, polymers with diacid chlorides)
22803-06-1Q (2,7-Anthracenediamine, polymers with diacid chlorides)
23214-92-8Q (Doxorubicin, polymers with diacid chlorides)
24280-93-1Q (Mycophenolic acid, polymers with diacid chlorides)
50-07-7 (Mitomycin C)
50-44-2 (6-Mercaptopurine)
50-91-9 (Floxuridine)
53-79-2 (Puromycin)
56-75-7 (Chloramphenicol)
57-22-7 (Vincristine)
57-62-5 (Chlortetracycline)
57-92-1 (Streptomycin)
59-01-8 (Kanamycin)
60-54-8 (Tetracycline)
61-24-5 (Cephalosporin C)
61-68-7 (Mefenamic acid)
66-76-2 (Dicoumarol)
69-33-0 (Tubercidin)
69-53-4 (Ampicillin)
69-72-7 (Salicylic acid)
76-41-5 (Oxymorphone)
79-57-2 (Oxytetracycline)
80-03-5 (Acediasulfone)
80-08-0 (Dapsone)
80-80-8 (Acetosulfone)
87-21-8 (Piridocaine)
87-28-5 (Glycol salicylate)
89-38-3 (Pteropterin)
90-01-7 (Salicyl alcohol)

103-12-8 (Sulfamidochrysoidine)
104-29-0 (Chlorphenesin)
113-73-5 (Gramicidin S)
114-07-8 (Erythromycin)
115-02-6 (Azaserine)
119-59-5 (4,4'-Sulfinyldianiline)
121-57-3 (Sulfanilic acid)
127-33-3 (Demeclocycline)
128-46-1 (Dihydrostreptomycin)
133-65-3 (Solasulfone)
144-76-3 (Sulfoxone)
147-94-4 (Cytarabine)
148-82-3 (Melphalan)
154-21-2 (Lincomycin)
154-42-7 (Thioguanine)
157-03-9 (6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine)
320-67-2 (Azacitidine)
473-30-3 (Thiazolsulfone)
485-41-6 (Sulfachrysoidine)
488-41-5 (Mitobronitol)
490-79-9 (Gentisic acid)
490-98-2 (Hydroxytetracaine)
493-75-4 (Bialamicol)
525-94-0 (Penicillin N)
530-78-9 (Flufenamic acid)
536-25-4 (Orthocaine)
548-00-5 (Ethyl biscoumacetate)
552-94-3 (Salsalate)
554-18-7 (Glucosulfone)
564-25-0 (Doxycycline)
576-68-1 (Mannomustine)
589-44-6 (3-Amino-4-hydroxybutyric acid)
599-79-1 (Sulfasalazine)
644-62-2 (Meclofenamic acid)
657-24-9 (Metformin)
671-16-9 (Procarbazine)
738-70-5 (Trimethoprim)
751-97-3 (Rolitetracycline)
808-26-4 (Sancycline)
865-21-4 (Vinblastine)
914-00-1 (Methacycline)
992-21-2 (Lymecycline)
1066-17-7 (Colistin)
1110-80-1 (Pipacycline)
1181-54-0 (Clomocycline)
1392-21-8 (Leucomycin)
1393-48-2 (Thiostrepton)
1397-89-3 (Amphotericin B)
1400-61-9 (Nystatin)
1403-17-4 (Candicidin)
1403-66-3 (Gentamicin)
1404-00-8 (Mitomycin)
1404-04-2 (Neomycin)
1404-15-5 (Nogalamycin)
1404-19-9 (Oligomycin)
1404-55-3 (Ristocetin)
1404-90-6 (Vancomycin)
1405-87-4 (Bacitracin)
1405-97-6 (Gramicidin)
1406-11-7 (Polymyxin)
1596-63-0 (Quinacillin)
1695-77-8 (Spectinomycin)

2013-58-3 (Meclocycline)
2090-89-3 (Butethamine)
2188-67-2 (Naepaine)
2315-08-4 (Salazosulfadimidine)
2316-64-5 (Bromosaligenin)
2750-76-7 (Rifamide)
3094-09-5 (Doxifluridine)
3485-14-1 (Cyclacillin)
3511-16-8 (Hetacillin)
3577-01-3 (Cephaloglycin)
3583-64-0 (Bumadizon)
3922-90-5 (Oleandomycin)
3930-19-6 (Streptonigrin)
4291-63-8 (Cladribine)
4366-18-1 (Coumetarol)
4393-19-5 (p-Sulfanilylbenzylamine)
4394-00-7 (Niflumic acid)
4564-87-8 (Carbomycin)
4697-36-3 (Carbenicillin)
4803-27-4 (Anthramycin)
5581-52-2 (Thiamiprine)
5934-14-5 (Succisulfone)
5964-62-5 (Diathymosulfone)
6202-21-7 (4-Sulfanilamidosalicylic acid)
6834-98-6 (Fungichromin)
6998-60-3 (Rifamycin SV)
7681-93-8 (Natamycin)
8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)
10118-90-8 (Minocycline)
10318-26-0 (Mitolactol)
11003-38-6 (Capreomycin)
11006-70-5 (Olivomycin)
11015-37-5 (Bambermycin)
11056-06-7 (Bleomycin)
11075-36-8 (Tuberactinomycin)
11078-21-0 (Filipin)
11120-15-3 (Dermostatin)
11121-32-7 (Mepartricin)
12650-69-0 (Mupirocin)
12772-35-9 (Butirosin)
13058-67-8 (Lucensomycin)
13292-46-1 (Rifampin)
13665-88-8 (Mopidamol)
13710-19-5 (Tolfenamic acid)
13838-08-9 (Azidamfenicol)
15307-86-5 (Diclofenac)
15318-45-3 (Thiamphenicol)
15599-51-6 (Apicycline)
15686-71-2 (Cephalexin)
15722-48-2 (Olsalazine)
16545-11-2 (Guamecycline)
16846-24-5 (Josamycin)
18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)
18378-89-7 (Plicamycin)
18471-20-0 (Ditazol)
18559-94-9 (Albuterol)
18883-66-4 (Streptozocin)
20594-83-6 (Nalbuphine)
21679-14-1 (Fludarabine)
22006-84-4 (Denopterin)
22494-42-4 (Diflunisal)
22619-35-8 (Tioclomarol)

23049-93-6 (Enfenamic acid)
23249-97-0 (Procodazole)
25546-65-0 (Ribostamycin)
26774-90-3 (Epicillin)
26787-78-0 (Amoxicillin)
29069-24-7 (Prednimustine)
29767-20-2 (Teniposide)
30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)
30544-47-9 (Etofenamate)
31698-14-3 (Ancitabine)
32385-11-8 (Sisomicin)
32986-56-4 (Tobramycin)
33069-62-4 (Paclitaxel)
33103-22-9 (Enviomycin)
33419-42-0 (Etoposide)
33996-33-7 (Oxaceprol)
34444-01-4 (Cefamandole)
34493-98-6 (Dibekacin)
34616-39-2 (Fenalcomine)
34787-01-4 (Ticarcillin)
35457-80-8 (Midecamycin)
36981-91-6 (Fepradinol)
37321-09-8 (Apramycin)
37517-28-5 (Amikacin)
38821-53-3 (Cephradine)
39718-89-3 (Alminoprofen)
41340-25-4 (Etodolac)
41575-94-4 (Carboplatin)
42408-82-2 (Butorphanol)
50370-12-2 (Cefadroxil)
50935-04-1 (Carubicin)
51025-85-5 (Arbekacin)
51333-22-3 (Budesonide)
51384-51-1 (Metoprolol)
51579-82-9 (Amfenac)
51627-14-6 (Cefatrizine)
51762-05-1 (Cefroxadine)
51940-44-4 (Pipemidic acid)
52093-21-7 (Micronomicin)
52128-35-5 (Trimetrexate)
52443-21-7 (Glucametacin)
52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine)
53123-88-9 (Sirolimus)
53597-27-6 (Fendosal)
53643-48-4 (Vindesine)
53714-56-0 (Leuprolide)
53716-49-7 (Carprofen)
53808-87-0 (Tetroxoprim)
53910-25-1 (Pentostatin)
53994-73-3 (Cefaclor)
54083-22-6 (Zorubicin)
54749-90-5 (Chlorozotocin)
55726-47-1 (Enocitabine)
56391-56-1 (Netilmicin)
56420-45-2 (Epirubicin)
56518-41-3 (Brodimoprim)
56824-20-5 (Amiprilose)
58152-03-7 (Isepamicin)
58337-35-2 (Elliptinium)
58957-92-9 (Idarubicin)
58970-76-6 (Ubenimex)
58994-96-0 (Ranimustine)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

59277-89-3 (Acyclovir)
60925-61-3 (Ceforanide)
61036-62-2 (Teicoplanin)
61270-58-4 (Cefonicid)
61379-65-5 (Rifapentine)
61622-34-2 (Cefotiam)
62013-04-1 (Dirithromycin)
62327-61-1 (Perimycin A)
62571-86-2 (Captopril)
62893-19-0 (Cefoperazone)
63358-49-6 (Aspoxicillin)
63469-19-2 (Apalcillin)
63527-52-6 (Cefotaxime)
64221-86-9 (Imipenem)
64952-97-2 (Moxalactam)
65002-17-7 (Bucillamine)
65052-63-3 (Cefetamet)
65085-01-0 (Cefmenoxime)
65271-80-9 (Mitoxantrone)
66148-78-5 (Temocillin)
66357-35-5 (Ranitidine)
66376-36-1 (Alendronate)
66676-88-8 (Aclacinomycin)
68247-85-8 (Peplomycin)
69712-56-7 (Cefotetan)
69739-16-8 (Cefodizime)
70052-12-9 (Eflornithine)
70458-96-7 (Norfloxacin)
70797-11-4 (Cefpiramide)
71426-83-0 (Fortimicin)
71486-22-1 (Vinorelbine)
71628-96-1 (Menogaril)
72496-41-4 (Pirarubicin)
72558-82-8 (Ceftazidime)
72732-56-0 (Piritrexim)
73384-59-5 (Ceftriaxone)
74011-58-8 (Enoxacin)
74014-51-0 (Rokitamycin)
74863-84-6 (Argatroban)
74913-06-7 (Chromomycin)
75607-67-9 (Fludarabine phosphate)
75847-73-3 (Enalapril)
76547-98-3 (Lisinopril)
76610-84-9 (Cefbuperazone)
76824-35-6 (Famotidine)
76963-41-2 (Nizatidine)
78110-38-0 (Aztreonam)
78113-36-7 (Romurtide)
78919-13-8 (Iloprost)
79217-60-0 (Cyclosporin)
79350-37-1 (Cefixime)
80214-83-1 (Roxithromycin)
80576-83-6 (Edatrexate)
80621-81-4 (Rifaximin)
81093-37-0 (Pravastatin)
81103-11-9 (Clarithromycin)
82009-34-5 (Cilastatin)
82219-78-1 (Cefuzonam)
82547-58-8 (Cefteram)
83905-01-5 (Azithromycin)
84305-41-9 (Cefminox)
84420-34-8 (Paromomycin)

84845-57-8 (Ritipenem)
84880-03-5 (Cefpimizole)
84957-29-9 (Cefpirome)
85441-61-8 (Quinapril)
85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)
86541-75-5 (Benazepril)
87638-04-8 (Carumonam)
87726-17-8 (Panipenem)
88040-23-7 (Cefepime)
88669-04-9 (Trospectomycin)
89365-50-4 (Salmeterol)
89796-99-6 (Aceclofenac)
91714-94-2 (Bromfenac)
91832-40-5 (Cefdinir)
92665-29-7 (Cefprozil)
93957-54-1 (Fluvastatin)
95058-81-4 (Gemcitabine)
96036-03-2 (Meropenem)
97519-39-6 (Ceftibuten)
98079-51-7 (Lomefloxacin)
98629-43-7 (Gusperimus)
99665-00-6 (Flomoxef)
100490-36-6 (Tosufloxacin)
102507-71-1 (Tigemonam)
104145-95-1 (Cefditoren)
104987-11-3 (Tacrolimus)
105239-91-6 (Cefclidin)
105956-97-6 (Clinafloxacin)
106486-76-4 (Carzinophillin A)
108319-06-8 (Temafloxacin)
108945-35-3 (Taprostene)
110871-86-8 (Sparfloxacin)
113359-04-9 (Cefozopran)
113441-12-6 (Primycin)
114977-28-5 (Docetaxel)
119914-60-2 (Grepafloxacin)
120410-24-4 (Biapenem)
123948-87-8 (Topotecan)
124858-35-1 (Nadifloxacin)
127045-41-4 (Pazufloxacin)
134523-00-5 (Atorvastatin)
134678-17-4 (Lamivudine)
144412-49-7 (Lamifiban)
144494-65-5 (Tirofiban)
147059-72-1 (Trovafloxacin)
150378-17-9 (Indinavir)
154361-50-9 (Capecitabine)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 80-02-4; 1508-45-8; 1821-16-5; 14376-16-0; 29908-03-0; 35834-26-5; 112887-68-0

L82 ANSWER 44 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:161772 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13705068177R
TITLE: Compositions comprising cyclodextrins and NO-releasing drugs
AUTHOR(S): Naggi, Annamaria; Torri, Gian Giacomo; Trespidi, Laura
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Nicox S.A.
PATENT INFORMATION: EP 1219306 A1 3 Jul 2002
SOURCE: (2002) Eur. Pat. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW.
COUNTRY: FRANCE

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2002:503335
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020723
Last Updated on STN: 20020730

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to compn. comprising cyclodextrins and a NO-releasing drug of formula A-X-L-NOn (A = radical deriving from a drug; X = divalent radical connecting A with the NO-releasing group L-NOn; L = O, S, NH; n = 1, 2). Cyclodextrins (CDs) are selected from .alpha.-CD, .beta.-CD, .gamma.-CD, dimethyl-.alpha.-CD, dimethyl-b-CD, dimethyl-.gamma.-CD, etc., and the drug is selected from NSAIDs, analgesics, antibacterials, antivirals, steroids, **antineoplastics**, .beta.-adrenergic agonists and blockers, antihyperlipoproteinemics, and bone resorption inhibitors. For example, three compns. contg. 2-(acetyloxy)benzoic acid 3-(nitrooxymethyl)phenyl ester (I) was were prepd.: F1 contained 1.470 g of .alpha.-CD and 0.500 g of I mixed in water and then dried; F2 contained 1.470 g of .alpha.-CD and 0.500 g of I mixed in ethanol/water and then dried; and F3 contained 2.000 g of dimethyl-.beta.-CD and 0.500 g of I mixed in water and then dried; F0 represents the comparative formula contg. I alone. Inhibition of contraction of aortic rings obtained was 54% for F1, 59% for F2, 61% for F3, and 19% for F0.

CLASSIFICATION CODE: 63-6
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
nitric oxide releasing drug cyclodextrin delivery system
REGISTRY NUMBER: 10102-43-9 (Nitric oxide)
50-78-2 (Aspirin)
53-86-1 (Indomethacin)
57-55-6Q (1,2-Propanediol, ethers with .beta.-cyclodextrin)
61-68-7 (Mefenamic acid)
69-72-7 (Salicylic acid)
87-28-5 (Glycol salicylate)
89-57-6 (Mesalamine)
103-90-2 (Paracetamol)
129-20-4 (Oxyphenbutazone)
487-48-9 (Salacetamide)
504-63-2Q (1,3-Propanediol, ethers with .beta.-cyclodextrin)
515-69-5 (.alpha.-Bisabolol)
530-75-6 (Acetylsalicylsalicylic acid)
530-78-9 (Flufenamic acid)
552-94-3 (Salsalate)
644-62-2 (Meclofenamic acid)
959-10-4 (Xenbucin)
2055-44-9 (Perisoxal)
2316-64-5 (Bromosaligenin)
4394-00-7 (Niflumic acid)
5104-49-4 (Flurbiprofen)
5728-52-9 (Felbinac)
7585-39-9 (.beta.-Cyclodextrin)
7585-39-9Q (.beta.-Cyclodextrin, ethers with propanediol)
10016-20-3 (.alpha.-Cyclodextrin)
12619-70-4Q (Cyclodextrin, polymers)
13710-19-5 (Tolfenamic acid)
13799-03-6 (Protizinic acid)
13993-65-2 (Metiazinic acid)
15307-86-5 (Diclofenac)
15687-27-1 (Ibuprofen)
15722-48-2 (Olsalazine)
17465-86-0 (.gamma.-Cyclodextrin)
17969-20-9 (Fenclozic acid)

18046-21-4 (Fentiazac)
18471-20-0 (Ditazol)
20168-99-4 (Cinmetacin)
20187-55-7 (Bendazac)
21256-18-8 (Oxaprozin)
22071-15-4 (Ketoprofen)
22131-79-9 (Alclofenac)
22204-53-1 (Naproxen)
22494-42-4 (Diflunisal)
23049-93-6 (Enfenamic acid)
24237-54-5 (Tinoridine)
25395-22-6 (Salicylamide O-acetic acid)
26171-23-3 (Tolmetin)
27470-51-5 (Suxibuzone)
29679-58-1 (Fenoprofen)
30544-47-9 (Etofenamate)
30653-83-9 (Parsalmide)
31793-07-4 (Pirprofen)
31842-01-0 (Indoprofen)
32527-55-2 (Tiaramide)
32808-51-8 (Bucloxic acid)
33005-95-7 (Tiaprofenic acid)
33369-31-2 (Zomepirac)
33996-33-7 (Oxaceprol)
34148-01-1 (Clidanac)
34552-84-6 (Isoxicam)
36322-90-4 (Piroxicam)
36330-85-5 (Fenbufen)
36981-91-6 (Fepradinol)
38194-50-2 (Sulindac)
38677-85-9 (Flunixin)
39718-89-3 (Alminoprofen)
40828-46-4 (Suprofen)
41340-25-4 (Etodolac)
42779-82-8 (Clopirac)
50270-33-2 (Isofezolac)
51166-71-3 (Dimethyl-.beta.-cyclodextrin)
51579-82-9 (Amfenac)
52443-21-7 (Glucametacin)
52549-17-4 (Pranoprofen)
53164-05-9 (Acemetacin)
53597-27-6 (Fendosal)
53648-05-8 (Ibuproxam)
53716-49-7 (Carprofen)
55216-11-0 (Trimethyl-.beta.-cyclodextrin)
55453-87-7 (Isoxepac)
55837-18-8 (Butibufen)
56187-89-4 (Ximoprofen)
59804-37-4 (Tenoxicam)
65189-78-8 (Tropesin)
66934-18-7 (Flunoxaprofen)
68767-14-6 (Loxoprofen)
69956-77-0 (CS-670)
70374-39-9 (Lornoxicam)
71002-09-0 (Pirazolac)
71125-38-7 (Meloxicam)
74103-06-3 (Ketorolac)
74711-43-6 (Zaltoprofen)
76145-76-1 (Tomoxiprole)
78499-27-1 (Bermoprofen)
78828-92-9 (Dimethyl-.gamma.-cyclodextrin)
78967-07-4 (Mofezolac)

89796-99-6 (Aceclofenac)
91714-94-2 (Bromfenac)
114716-16-4 (Pemedolac)
120210-48-2 (Tenidap)
REGISTRY NUMBER: 158836-71-6; 175033-36-0; 51166-72-4; 68715-56-0; 99450-52-9; 110934-22-0

L82 ANSWER 45 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:85088 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13413178396G
TITLE: Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction
AUTHOR(S): Del Soldato, Piero
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Nicox S.A.
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2001012584 A2 22 Feb 2001
SOURCE: (2001) PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: FRANCE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2001:137173
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20030819
ABSTRACT:
Compds. or their salts of general formula (I): A-B-N(O)s wherein: s is an integer equal to 1 or 2; A = R-T1-, wherein R is the drug radical and T1 = (CO)t or (X)t', wherein X = O, S, NR1c, R1c is H or a linear or branched alkyl or a free valence, t and t' are integers and equal to zero or 1, with the proviso that t = 1 when t' = 0; t = 0 when t' = 1; B = -TB -X2-O- wherein TB = (CO) when t = 0, TB = X when t' = 0, X being as above defined; X2, bivalent radical, is such that the precursor drug of A and the precursor of B meet resp. the pharmacol. tests described in the description. Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compds. for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction are disclosed. The precursors are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description.
CLASSIFICATION CODE: 26-1
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
pharmaceutical compd prepn oxidative stress treatment; endothelial dysfunction treatment pharmaceutical compd prepn; precursor antiinflammatory analgesic bronchodilator expectorant; antiasthmatic antihistaminic ACE inhibitor beta blocker precursor; antithrombotic vasodilator antidiabetic **antitumor** antiulcer precursor; antihyperlipidemic antibiotic antiviral antidementia precursor; bone resorption inhibitor precursor
REGISTRY NUMBER: 34661-75-1 (Urapidil)
62571-86-2 (Captopril)
74258-86-9 (Alacepril)
76420-72-9 (Enalaprilat)
76547-98-3 (Lisinopril)
82834-16-0 (Perindopril)
83435-66-9 (Delapril)
83647-97-6 (Spirapril)
85441-61-8 (Quinapril)
85856-54-8 (Moveltipril)
86541-75-5 (Benazepril)
87333-19-5 (Ramipril)
87679-37-6 (Trandolapril)
88768-40-5 (Cilazapril)

89371-37-9 (Imidapril)
98048-97-6 (Fosinopril)
111223-26-8 (Ceronapril)
111902-57-9 (Temocapril)
114798-26-4 (Losartan)
50-33-9 (Phenylbutazone)
57-27-2 (Morphine)
76-41-5 (Oxymorphone)
76-42-6 (Oxycodone)
76-57-3 (Codeine)
76-58-4 (Ethylmorphine)
77-07-6 (Levorphanol)
94-10-0 (Ethoxazene)
97-53-0 (Eugenol)
103-97-9 (Phenocoll)
118-55-8 (Phenyl salicylate)
118-57-0 (Acetaminosalol)
125-29-1 (Hydrocodone)
127-35-5 (Phenazocine)
132-60-5 (Cinchophen)
138-52-3 (Salicin)
143-52-2 (Metopon)
144-14-9 (Anileridine)
326-43-2 (Phenylramidol hydrochloride)
359-83-1 (Pentazocine)
404-86-4 (Capsaicine)
427-00-9 (Desomorphine)
466-97-7 (Normorphine)
466-99-9 (Hydromorphone)
468-56-4 (Hydroxypethidine)
486-79-3 (Dipyrocetyl)
509-60-4 (Dihydromorphine)
530-75-6 (Acetylsalicylsalicylic acid)
539-08-2 (p-Lactophenetide)
545-90-4 (Dimepheptanol)
562-26-5 (Phenoperidine)
639-48-5 (Nicomorphine)
1083-57-4 (Bucetin)
1531-12-0 (Norlevorphanol)
1553-60-2 (Ibufenac)
3567-76-8 (Aminochlorthenoxazin)
3734-52-9 (Metazocine)
3820-67-5 (Glafenine)
6064-83-1 (Fosfosal)
13739-02-1 (Diacerein)
14297-87-1 (Benzyl morphine)
17737-65-4 (Clonixin)
18699-02-0 (Actarit)
20594-83-6 (Nalbuphine)
23779-99-9 (Floctafenine)
25803-14-9 (Clometacin)
27203-92-5 (Tramadol)
42408-82-2 (Butorphanol)
51234-28-7 (Benoxaprofen)
52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine)
53648-55-8 (Dezocine)
54340-58-8 (Meptazinol)
63269-31-8 (Ciramadol)
65110-93-2 (Dihydroxycodeine)
72522-13-5 (Eptazocine)
76721-89-6 (Thiorphan)
1400-61-9 (Nystatin)

11120-15-3 (Dermostatin)
26305-03-3 (Pepstatin)
73573-88-3 (Mevastatin)
75330-75-5 (Lovastatin)
81131-70-6 (Pravastatin sodium)
82009-34-5 (Cilastatin)
93957-54-1 (Fluvastatin)
134523-00-5 (Atorvastatin)
51-45-6 (Histamine)
68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine)
1159-93-9 (Clobenzepam)
5486-77-1 (Alloclamide)
13946-02-6 (Metron S)
15826-37-6 (Cromoglycate)
16110-51-3 (Cromolyn)
50679-08-8 (Terfenadine)
53237-59-5 (Urushiol)
53882-12-5 (Lodoxamide)
68302-57-8 (Amlexanox)
69049-73-6 (Nedocromil)
73080-51-0 (Repirinast)
73573-87-2 (Formoterol)
79516-68-0 (Levocabastine)
80012-43-7 (Epinastine)
83799-24-0 (Fexofenadine)
87848-99-5 (Acrivastine)
94055-76-2 (Suplatast tosylate)
112665-43-7 (Seratrodast)
158966-92-8 (Montelukast)
50-59-9 (Cephaloridine)
54-85-3 (Isoniazid)
56-75-7 (Chloramphenicol)
57-67-0 (Sulfaguanidine)
57-68-1 (Sulfamethazine)
57-92-1 (Streptomycin)
60-54-8 (Tetracycline)
61-24-5 (Cephalosporin C)
61-33-6 (Benzyl penicillinic acid)
61-72-3 (Cloxacillin)
63-74-1 (Sulfanilamide)
65-49-6 (p-Aminosalicylic acid)
66-79-5 (Oxacillin)
68-35-9 (Sulfadiazine)
68-41-7 (Cycloserine)
72-14-0 (Sulfathiazole)
74-55-5 (Ethambutol)
74-79-3 (Arginine)
79-57-2 (Oxytetracycline)
80-02-4 (2-p-Sulfanilylanilinoethanol)
80-03-5 (Acediasulfone)
80-08-0 (Dapsone)
80-32-0 (Sulfachlorpyridazine)
80-35-3 (Sulfamethoxypyridazine)
87-08-1 (Penicillin V)
87-09-2 (Penicillin O)
94-19-9 (Sulfaethidole)
103-12-8 (Sulfamidochrysoidine)
113-98-4 (Penicillin G potassium)
114-07-8 (Erythromycin)
115-68-4 (Sulfadicramide)
116-42-7 (Sulfaproxyline)
116-44-9 (Sulfapyrazine)

119-59-5 (4,4'-Sulfinyldianiline)
120-34-3 (N-Sulfanilyl-3,4-xylamide)
122-11-2 (Sulfadimethoxine)
127-33-3 (Demeclocycline)
127-69-5 (Sulfisoxazole)
127-71-9 (Sulfabenzamide)
127-79-7 (Sulfamerazine)
128-46-1 (Dihydrostreptomycin)
130-16-5 (Cloxyquin)
132-92-3 (Methicillin sodium)
132-93-4 (Phenethicillin potassium)
133-11-9 (Phenyl aminosalicylate)
138-39-6 (Mafenide)
144-80-9 (Sulfacetamide)
144-82-1 (Sulfamethizole)
144-83-2 (Sulfapyridine)
152-47-6 (Sulfalene)
153-61-7 (Cephalothin)
154-21-2 (Lincomycin)
303-81-1 (Novobiocin)
443-48-1 (Metronidazole)
473-30-3 (Thiazolsulfone)
485-41-6 (Sulfachrysoidine)
495-84-1 (Salinazid)
515-49-1 (Sulfathiourea)
515-59-3 (Sulfamethylthiazole)
515-64-0 (Sulfisomidine)
525-94-0 (Penicillin N)
526-08-9 (Sulfaphenazole)
547-44-4 (Sulfanilylurea)
547-52-4 (N4-Sulfanilylsulfanilamide)
547-53-5 (4'-(Methylsulfamoyl)sulfanilanilide)
551-27-9 (Propicillin)
599-88-2 (Sulfaperine)
651-06-9 (Sulfameter)
723-46-6 (Sulfamethoxazole)
729-99-7 (Sulfamoxole)
751-97-3 (Rolitetracycline)
808-26-4 (Sancycline)
914-00-1 (Methacycline)
992-21-2 (Lymecycline)
1110-80-1 (Pipacycline)
1181-54-0 (Clomocycline)
1403-66-3 (Gentamicin)
1404-04-2 (Neomycin)
1596-63-0 (Quinacillin)
1614-20-6 (Nifurprazine)
1695-77-8 (Spectinomycin)
1926-49-4 (Clometocillin)
1984-94-7 (Sulfasymazine)
2013-58-3 (Meclocycline)
2030-63-9 (Clofazimine)
2315-08-4 (Salazosulfadimidine)
2447-57-6 (Sulfadoxine)
2750-76-7 (Rifamide)
2751-09-9 (Troleandomycin)
2779-55-7 (Opiniazide)
3116-76-5 (Dicloxacillin)
3485-14-1 (Cyclacillin)
3511-16-8 (Hetacillin)
3577-01-3 (Cephaloglycin)
3590-05-4 (Acetyl sulfamethoxypyrazine)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

3691-74-5 (Glyconiazide)
3772-76-7 (Sulfamethomidine)
3922-90-5 (Oleandomycin)
4008-48-4 (Nitroxoline)
4393-19-5 (p-Sulfanilylbenzyl amine)
4564-87-8 (Carbomycin)
4697-36-3 (Carbenicillin)
5250-39-5 (Floxacillin)
5934-14-5 (Succisulfone)
6202-21-7 (4-Sulfanilamidosalicylic acid)
6489-97-0 (Metampicillin)
6946-29-8 (p-Aminosalicylic acid hydrazide)
6998-60-3 (Rifamycin)
7542-37-2 (Paromomycin)
8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)
10118-90-8 (Minocycline)
11003-38-6 (Capreomycin)
11006-76-1 (Virginiamycin)
12650-69-0 (Mupirocin)
13411-16-0 (Nifurpirinol)
13838-08-9 (Azidamfenicol)
13898-58-3 (Benzoylpas)
13925-12-7 (Myxin)
15599-51-6 (Apicycline)
15686-71-2 (Cephalexin)
16545-11-2 (Guamecycline)
16846-24-5 (Josamycin)
17243-38-8 (Azidocillin)
17784-12-2 (Sulfacytine)
18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)
19562-30-2 (Piromidic acid)
23239-41-0 (Cephacetrile sodium)
23477-98-7 (Sedecamycin)
24356-60-3 (Cephapirin sodium)
25546-65-0 (Ribostamycin)
25953-19-9 (Cefazolin)
26086-49-7 (Deoxydihydrostreptomycin)
26774-90-3 (Epicillin)
26787-78-0 (Amoxicillin)
26973-24-0 (Ceftezole)
27031-08-9 (Sulfaguanole)
28657-80-9 (Cinoxacin)
32385-11-8 (Sisomicin)
32887-01-7 (Amdinocillin)
32909-92-5 (Sulfametrole)
32986-56-4 (Tobramycin)
32988-50-4 (Viomycin)
33103-22-9 (Enviomycin)
33404-78-3 (Negamycin)
33817-20-8 (Pivampicillin)
34444-01-4 (Cefamandole)
34493-98-6 (Dibekacin)
34787-01-4 (Ticarcillin)
35457-80-8 (Midecamycin)
35531-88-5 (Carindacillin)
35607-66-0 (Cefoxitin)
35834-26-5 (Rosaramicin)
37091-66-0 (Azlocillin)
37321-09-8 (Apramycin)
37517-28-5 (Amikacin)
38129-37-2 (Bicozamycin)
38821-53-3 (Cephradine)

41744-40-5 (Sulbenicillin)
42835-25-6 (Flumequine)
47747-56-8 (Talampicillin)
50370-12-2 (Cefadroxil)
50972-17-3 (Bacampicillin)
51025-85-5 (Arbekacin)
51481-65-3 (Mezlocillin)
51627-14-6 (Cefatrizine)
51762-05-1 (Cefroxadine)
51940-44-4 (Pipemidic acid)
52093-21-7 (Micronomicin)
53994-73-3 (Cefaclor)
55268-75-2 (Cefuroxime)
55881-07-7 (Miokamycin)
56187-47-4 (Cefazedone)
56391-56-1 (Netilmicin)
56796-20-4 (Cefmetazole)
58001-44-8 (Clavulanic acid)
60925-61-3 (Ceforanide)
61270-58-4 (Cefonicid)
61379-65-5 (Rifapentine)
61477-96-1 (Piperacillin)
61622-34-2 (Cefotiam)
62013-04-1 (Dirythromycin)
62893-19-0 (Cefoperazone)
63358-49-6 (Aspoxicillin)
63469-19-2 (Apalcillin)
63527-52-6 (Cefotaxime)
63836-75-9 (Cephalexin pivaloxymethyl ester)
64221-86-9 (Imipenem)
64952-97-2 (Moxalactam)
65052-63-3 (Cefetamet)
65085-01-0 (Cefmenoxime)
66148-78-5 (Temocillin)
68373-14-8 (Sulbactam)
68401-81-0 (Ceftizoxime)
69712-56-7 (Cefotetan)
69739-16-8 (Cefodizime)
70458-92-3 (Pefloxacin)
70458-96-7 (Norfloxacin)
70797-11-4 (Cefpiramide)
71426-83-0 (Fortimicin)
72558-82-8 (Ceftazidime)
72559-06-9 (Rifabutine)
74011-58-8 (Enoxacin)
74014-51-0 (Rokitamycin)
76470-66-1 (Loracarbef)
76497-13-7 (Sultamicillin)
76610-84-9 (Cefbuperazone)
78110-38-0 (Aztreonam)
79350-37-1 (Cefixime)
79548-73-5 (Pirlimycin)
79660-72-3 (Fleroxacin)
80370-57-6 (Ceftiofur)
80621-81-4 (Rifaximin)
81103-11-9 (Clarithromycin)
82219-78-1 (Cefuzonam)
82419-36-1 (Ofloxacin)
82547-58-8 (Cefteram)
83905-01-5 (Azithromycin)
84305-41-9 (Cefminox)
84845-57-8 (Ritipenem)

84880-03-5 (Cefpimizole)
84957-29-9 (Cefpirome)
85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)
86273-18-9 (Lenampicillin)
87239-81-4 (Cefpodoxime proxetil)
87638-04-8 (Carumonam)
87726-17-8 (Panipenem)
88040-23-7 (Cefepime)
88669-04-9 (Trospectomycin)
91832-40-5 (Cefdinir)
92665-29-7 (Cefprozil)
93106-60-6 (Enrofloxacin)
96036-03-2 (Meropenem)
97519-39-6 (Ceftibuten)
98106-17-3 (Difloxacin)
99665-00-6 (Flomoxef)
100490-36-6 (Tosufloxacin)
101363-10-4 (Rufloxacin)
102507-71-1 (Tigemonam)
104145-95-1 (Cefditoren)
105239-91-6 (Cefclidin)
105889-45-0 (Cefcapene pivoxil)
105956-97-6 (Clinafloxacin)
110871-86-8 (Sparfloxacin)
113359-04-9 (Cefozopran)
119914-60-2 (Grepafloxacin)
120410-24-4 (Biapenem)
124858-35-1 (Nadifloxacin)
127045-41-4 (Pazufloxacin)
147059-72-1 (Trovafloxacin)
62613-82-5 (Oxiracetam)
62732-44-9 (Ipidacrine)
90043-86-0 (Amiridine)
97205-34-0 (Nebracetam)
103878-84-8 (Lazabemide)
119386-96-8 (Mofegiline)
124027-47-0 (Velnacrine)
339-43-5 (Carbutamide)
4618-41-1 (1-Butyl-3-metanilylurea)
26944-48-9 (Glibornuride)
56180-94-0 (Acarbose)
72432-03-2 (Miglitol)
97322-87-7 (Troglitazone)
135062-02-1 (Repaglinide)
53-86-1 (Indomethacin)
61-68-7 (Mefenamic acid)
87-28-5 (Glylcol salicylate)
89-45-2 (Salicylsulfuric acid)
89-57-6 (Mesalamine)
129-20-4 (Oxyphenbutazone)
134-55-4 (Phenyl acetylsalicylate)
487-48-9 (Salacetamide)
515-69-5 (.alpha.-Bisabolol)
530-78-9 (Flufenamic acid)
552-94-3 (Salsalate)
644-62-2 (Meclofenamic acid)
959-10-4 (Xenbucin)
2055-44-9 (Perisoxal)
2316-64-5 (Bromosaligenin)
4394-00-7 (Niflumic acid)
5728-52-9 (Felbinac)
13710-19-5 (Tolfenamic acid)

13799-03-6 (Protizinic acid)
13993-65-2 (Metiazinic acid)
15307-79-6 (Sodium diclofenac)
15687-27-1 (Ibuprofen)
15722-48-2 (Olsalazine)
17969-20-9 (Fenclozic acid)
18046-21-4 (Fentiazac)
18471-20-0 (Ditazol)
20168-99-4 (Cinmetacin)
20187-55-7 (Bendazac)
21256-18-8 (Oxaprozin)
22071-15-4 (Ketoprofen)
22131-79-9 (Alclofenac)
22494-42-4 (Diflunisal)
23049-93-6 (Enfenamic acid)
24237-54-5 (Tinoridine)
25395-22-6 (Salicylamide O-acetic acid)
26171-23-3 (Tolmetin)
27470-51-5 (Suxibuzone)
29679-58-1 (Fenoprofen)
30544-47-9 (Etofenamate)
30653-83-9 (Parsalmide)
31793-07-4 (Pirprofen)
31842-01-0 (Indoprofen)
32527-55-2 (Tiaramide)
32808-51-8 (Bucloxic acid)
33005-95-7 (Tiaprofenic acid)
33369-31-2 (Zomepirac)
33996-33-7 (Oxaceprol)
34148-01-1 (Clidanac)
34552-84-6 (Isoxicam)
36322-90-4 (Piroxicam)
36330-85-5 (Fenbufen)
36981-91-6 (Fepradinol)
38677-85-9 (Flunixin)
39718-89-3 (Alminoprofen)
40828-46-4 (Suprofen)
41340-25-4 (Etodolac)
42779-82-8 (Clopirac)
50270-33-2 (Isofezolac)
51579-82-9 (Amfenac)
52443-21-7 (Glucametacin)
52549-17-4 (Pranoprofen)
53164-05-9 (Acemetacin)
53597-27-6 (Fendosal)
53648-05-8 (Ibuproxam)
53716-49-7 (Carprofen)
55453-87-7 (Isoxepac)
55837-18-8 (Butibufen)
56187-89-4 (Ximoprofen)
59804-37-4 (Tenoxicam)
65189-78-8 (Tropesin)
66934-18-7 (Flunoxaprofen)
68767-14-6 (Loxoprofen)
70374-39-9 (Lornoxicam)
71002-09-0 (Pirazolac)
71125-38-7 (Meloxicam)
74103-06-3 (Ketorolac)
74711-43-6 (Zaltoprofen)
76145-76-1 (Tomoxiprole)
78499-27-1 (Bermoprofen)
78967-07-4 (Mofezolac)

89796-99-6 (Aceclofenac)
91714-94-2 (Bromfenac)
58-32-2 (Dipyridamole)
68-90-6 (Benziodarone)
100-55-0 (Nicotinyl alcohol)
322-79-2 (Triflusal)
390-64-7 (Prenylamine)
395-28-8 (Isoxsuprine)
437-74-1 (Xanthinol niacinate)
447-41-6 (Nylidrin)
456-59-7 (Cyclandelate)
574-77-6 (Papaveroline)
987-78-0 (Citicoline)
3611-72-1 (Clobenfurol)
3703-79-5 (Bamethan)
5638-76-6 (Betahistine)
6621-47-2 (Perhexiline)
9005-49-6 (Dalteparin)
13042-18-7 (Fendiline)
14838-15-4 (Phenylpropanolamine)
22103-14-6 (Bufeniode)
23210-56-2 (Ifenprodil)
36702-83-7 (Tinofedrine)
37270-89-6 (Nadroparin calcium)
42794-76-3 (Midodrine)
54767-75-8 (Suloctidil)
57475-17-9 (Brovincamine)
57653-27-7 (Droprenilamine)
63610-08-2 (Indobufen)
74863-84-6 (Argatroban)
78919-13-8 (Iloprost)
81110-73-8 (Acetorphan)
REGISTRY NUMBER: 82571-53-7 (Ozagrel)
110140-89-1 (Ridogrel)
144412-49-7 (Lamifiban)
50-44-2 (6-Mercaptopurine)
51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
53-79-2 (Puromycin)
54-25-1 (6-Azauridine)
57-22-7 (Vincristine)
59-05-2 (Methotrexate)
69-33-0 (Tubercidin)
84-16-2 (Hexestrol)
115-02-6 (Azaserine)
147-94-4 (Cytarabine)
148-82-3 (Melphalan)
154-42-7 (Thioguanine)
157-03-9 (6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine)
302-79-4 (Retinoic acid)
305-03-3 (Chlorambucil)
320-67-2 (Azacitidine)
477-30-5 (Demecolcine)
488-41-5 (Mitobronitol)
576-68-1 (Mannomustine)
801-52-5 (Porfiromycin)
865-21-4 (Vinblastine)
1404-15-5 (Nogalamycin)
1853-37-8 (Podophyllic acid)
2179-16-0 (Ninopterin)
2363-58-8 (Epitiostanol)
3094-09-5 (Doxifluridine)
3733-81-1 (Defosfamide)

3930-19-6 (Streptonigrin)
4803-27-4 (Anthramycin)
5581-52-2 (Thiamiprine)
10318-26-0 (Mitolactol)
13665-88-8 (Mopidamol)
18378-89-7 (Plicamycin)
18883-66-4 (Streptozocin)
20830-81-3 (Daunorubicin)
21679-14-1 (Fludarabine)
22006-84-4 (Denopterin)
22668-01-5 (Etanidazole)
24280-93-1 (Mycophenolic acid)
27778-66-1 (Tenuazonic acid)
29767-20-2 (Teniposide)
31698-14-3 (Ancitabine)
33069-62-4 (Paclitaxel)
33419-42-0 (Etoposide)
50264-69-2 (Lonidamine)
50935-04-1 (Carubicin)
52128-35-5 (Trimetrexate)
53643-48-4 (Vindesine)
53910-25-1 (Pentostatin)
54083-22-6 (Zorubicin)
54749-90-5 (Chlorozotocin)
55726-47-1 (Enocitabine)
56420-45-2 (Epirubicin)
58957-92-9 (Idarubicin)
58970-76-6 (Ubenimex)
58994-96-0 (Ranimustine)
65271-80-9 (Mitoxantrone)
65646-68-6 (Fenretinide)
70052-12-9 (Eflornithine)
71486-22-1 (Vinorelbine)
71628-96-1 (Menogaril)
72496-41-4 (Pirarubicin)
72732-56-0 (Piritrexim)
80576-83-6 (Edatrexate)
82413-20-5 (Droloxifene)
84088-42-6 (Roquinimex)
87806-31-3 (Porfimer sodium)
90357-06-5 (Bicalutamide)
95058-81-4 (Gemcitabine)
106486-76-4 (Carzinophilin)
112887-68-0 (Tomudex)
114977-28-5 (Docetaxel)
123948-87-8 (Topotecan)
126595-07-1 (Propagermanium)
57-08-9 (.epsilon.-Acetamidocaproic acid)
33159-27-2 (Ecabet)
34675-84-8 (Cetraxate)
51481-61-9 (Cimetidine)
55028-70-1 (Arbaprostil)
56695-65-9 (Rosaprostol)
57381-26-7 (Irsogladine)
59122-46-2 (Misoprostol)
64204-55-3 (Esaprazole)
64218-02-6 (Plaunotol)
64506-49-6 (Sofalcone)
69900-72-7 (Trimoprostil)
73121-56-9 (Enprostil)
73590-58-6 (Omeprazole)
77287-05-9 (Rioprostil)

92071-51-7 (Rotraxate)
102625-70-7 (Pantoprazole)
50-91-9 (Floxuridine)
54-42-2 (Idoxuridine)
70-00-8 (Trifluridine)
518-28-5 (Podophyllotoxin)
768-94-5 (Amantadine)
840-50-6 (MADU)
1174-11-4 (Xenazoic acid)
3056-17-5 (Stavudine)
4097-22-7 (Dideoxyadenosine)
5536-17-4 (Vidarabine)
7481-89-2 (Zalcitabine)
13392-28-4 (Rimantadine)
15176-29-1 (Edoxudine)
27762-78-3 (Kethoxal)
30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)
36791-04-5 (Ribavirin)
39809-25-1 (Penciclovir)
69655-05-6 (Didanosine)
77181-69-2 (Sorivudine)
82410-32-0 (Ganciclovir)
104227-87-4 (Famciclovir)
113852-37-2 (Cidofovir)
127779-20-8 (Saquinavir)
134678-17-4 (Lamivudine)
54-80-8 (Pronethalol)
2933-94-0 (Toliprolol)
3930-20-9 (Sotalol)
5741-22-0 (Moprolol)
6452-71-7 (Oxprenolol)
6673-35-4 (Practolol)
7413-36-7 (Nifenalol)
13655-52-2 (Alprenolol)
14556-46-8 (Bupranolol)
22664-55-7 (Metipranolol)
23694-81-7 (Mepindolol)
26839-75-8 (Timolol)
29122-68-7 (Atenolol)
30187-90-7 (Xibenolol)
34915-68-9 (Bunitrolol)
34919-98-7 (Cetamolol)
36894-69-6 (Labetalol)
37517-30-9 (Acebutolol)
38363-40-5 (Penbutolol)
42200-33-9 (Nadolol)
51384-51-1 (Metoprolol)
51781-06-7 (Carteolol)
53684-49-4 (Bufetolol)
54063-51-3 (Nadoxolol)
54340-62-4 (Bufuralol)
56980-93-9 (Celiprolol)
57460-41-0 (Talinolol)
57775-29-8 (Carazolol)
58409-59-9 (Bucumolol)
58930-32-8 (Butofilolol)
59170-23-9 (Bevantolol)
60607-68-3 (Indenolol)
63659-18-7 (Betaxolol)
66264-77-5 (Sulfinalol)
68377-92-4 (Arotinolol)
72956-09-3 (Carvedilol)

75659-07-3 (Dilevalol)
81147-92-4 (Esmolol)
83688-84-0 (Tertatolol)
85136-71-6 (Tilisolol)
85320-68-9 (Amosulalol)
86880-51-5 (Epanolol)
118457-14-0 (Nebivolol)
2809-21-4 (Etidronic acid)
15468-10-7 (Oxidronic acid)
40391-99-9 (Pamidronic acid)
51395-42-7 (Butedronic acid)
105462-24-6 (Risedronic acid)
51-43-4 (Epinephrine)
136-70-9 (Protokylol)
299-42-3 (Ephedrine)
497-75-6 (Dioxethedrine)
519-37-9 (Etophylline)
530-08-5 (Isoetharine)
536-24-3 (Ethylnorepinephrine)
586-06-1 (Metaproterenol)
603-00-9 (Proxyphylline)
652-37-9 (Acefylline)
2016-63-9 (Bamifylline)
3215-70-1 (Hexoprenaline)
5205-82-3 (Bevonium methyl sulfate)
5614-56-2 (1-Theobromineacetic acid)
5633-20-5 (Oxybutynin)
7683-59-2 (Isoproterenol)
13392-18-2 (Fenoterol)
13642-52-9 (Soterenol)
20267-87-2 (Diphylline)
22254-24-6 (Ipratropium bromide)
23031-25-6 (Terbutaline)
30286-75-0 (Oxitropium bromide)
30392-40-6 (Bitolterol)
30418-38-3 (Tretoquinol)
32665-36-4 (Eprozinol)
32953-89-2 (Rimiterol)
34866-47-2 (Carbuterol)
37148-27-9 (Clenbuterol)
37762-06-4 (Zaprinast)
38677-81-5 (Pirbuterol)
41570-61-0 (Tulobuterol)
48141-64-6 (Etafedrine)
54063-54-6 (Reproterol)
56341-08-3 (Mabuterol)
63516-07-4 (Flutropium bromide)
72332-33-3 (Procaterol)
81732-65-2 (Bambuterol)
89365-50-4 (Salmeterol)
129927-33-9 (NS-21)
136310-93-5 (Tiotropium bromide)
80-53-5 (Terpin)
93-14-1 (Guaifenesin)
498-71-5 (Sobrerol)
1953-02-2 (Tiopronin)
3572-43-8 (Bromhexine)
19767-45-4 (Mesna)
53943-88-7 (Letosteine)
61869-07-6 (Domiodol)
72324-18-6 (Stepronin)
84611-23-4 (Erdosteine)

9041-08-1 (Reviparin sodium)
69-53-4 (Ampicillin)
105-59-9 (N-Methyldiethanolamine)
110-63-4 (1,4-Butanediol)
111-46-6 (Diethylene glycol)
321-64-2 (Tacrine)
479-18-5 (Diphylline)
525-66-6 (Propranolol)
591-81-1 (4-Hydroxybutanoic acid)
1135-24-6 (Ferulic acid)
1191-25-9 (6-Hydroxyhexanoic acid)
6007-86-9 (Thiophene-2,5-dimethanol)
15307-86-5 (Diclofenac)
18559-94-9 (Salbutamol)
18683-91-5 (Ambroxol)
23214-92-8 (Doxorubicin)
38194-50-2 (Sulindac)
54120-69-3 (1,4-Dioxane-2,6-dimethanol)
59277-89-3 (Aciclovir)
66376-36-1 (Alendronic acid)
75847-73-3 (Enalapril)
79902-63-9 (Simvastatin)
82964-04-3 (Tolrestat)
83881-51-0 (Cetirizine)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 113665-84-2 (Clopidogrel)
326850-59-3 (1,4-Dithiane-2,6-dimethanol)
326850-60-6 (3-Cyclohexene-1,3-dimethanol)
326850-61-7 (2,5-Thiazoledimethanol)
326850-62-8 (2,5-Oxazoledimethanol)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 65-45-2; 1503-53-3; 57-62-5; 389-08-2; 52152-93-9; 73384-59-5; 98079-51-7; 99450-52-9; 89667-40-3; 70667-26-4; 13523-86-9; 3811-25-4; 52109-93-0; 153196-03-3; 90-05-1; 5634-39-9; 326850-30-0; 326850-31-1; 326850-32-2; 326850-33-3; 326850-34-4; 326850-35-5; 326850-36-6; 326850-37-7; 326850-38-8; 326850-39-9; 326850-40-2; 326850-41-3; 326850-42-4; 326850-43-5; 326850-44-6; 326850-45-7; 326850-46-8; 326850-47-9; 326850-94-6; 103-90-2; 111-48-8; 1005-72-7; 3447-95-8; 301669-82-9; 326850-58-2; 41683-29-8; 301669-90-9; 326850-48-0; 326850-49-1; 326850-50-4; 326850-51-5; 326850-52-6; 326850-53-7; 326850-54-8; 326850-55-9; 326850-56-0; 326850-57-1

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ABSTRACT:
Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compds. for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction are disclosed. The precursors are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description.
CLASSIFICATION CODE: 26-1
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
pharmaceutical compd prepn oxidative stress treatment; endothelial dysfunction treatment pharmaceutical compd prepn; precursor antiinflammatory analgesic bronchodilator expectorant; antiasthmatic antihistaminic ACE inhibitor beta blocker precursor; antithrombotic vasodilator antidiabetic **antitumor** antiulcer precursor; antihyperlipidemic antibiotic antiviral antidementia precursor; bone resorption inhibitor precursor
REGISTRY NUMBER: 34661-75-1 (Urapidil)
62571-86-2 (Captopril)
74258-86-9 (Alacepril)
76420-72-9 (Enalaprilat)
76547-98-3 (Lisinopril)
82834-16-0 (Perindopril)
83435-66-9 (Delapril)
83647-97-6 (Spirapril)
85441-61-8 (Quinapril)
85856-54-8 (Moveltipril)
86541-75-5 (Benazepril)
87333-19-5 (Ramipril)
87679-37-6 (Trandolapril)
88768-40-5 (Cilazapril)
89371-37-9 (Imidapril)
98048-97-6 (Fosinopril)
111223-26-8 (Ceronapril)
111902-57-9 (Temocapril)
114798-26-4 (Losartan)
50-33-9 (Phenylbutazone)
57-27-2 (Morphine)
76-41-5 (Oxymorphone)
76-42-6 (Oxycodone)
76-57-3 (Codeine)
76-58-4 (Ethylmorphine)
77-07-6 (Levorphanol)
94-10-0 (Ethoxazene)
97-53-0 (Eugenol)
103-97-9 (Phenocoll)
118-55-8 (Phenyl salicylate)
118-57-0 (Acetaminosalol)
125-29-1 (Hydrocodone)
127-35-5 (Phenazocine)
132-60-5 (Cinchophen)
138-52-3 (Salicin)
143-52-2 (Metopon)
144-14-9 (Anileridine)
326-43-2 (Phenylramidol hydrochloride)
359-83-1 (Pentazocine)
404-86-4 (Capsaicine)
427-00-9 (Desomorphine)
466-97-7 (Normorphine)
466-99-9 (Hydromorphone)
468-56-4 (Hydroxypethidine)
486-79-3 (Dipyrocetyl)
509-60-4 (Dihydromorphine)
530-75-6 (Acetylsalicylsalicylic acid)
539-08-2 (p-Lactophenetide)

545-90-4 (Dimepheptanol)
562-26-5 (Phenoperidine)
639-48-5 (Nicomorphine)
1083-57-4 (Bucetin)
1531-12-0 (Norlevorphanol)
1553-60-2 (Ibufenac)
3567-76-8 (Aminochlorthenoxazin)
3734-52-9 (Metazocine)
3820-67-5 (Glafenine)
6064-83-1 (Fosfosal)
13739-02-1 (Diacerein)
17737-65-4 (Clonixin)
18699-02-0 (Actarit)
20594-83-6 (Nalbuphine)
23779-99-9 (Floctafenine)
25803-14-9 (Clometacin)
27203-92-5 (Tramadol)
42408-82-2 (Butorphanol)
51234-28-7 (Benoxaprofen)
52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine)
53648-55-8 (Dezocine)
54340-58-8 (Meptazinol)
63269-31-8 (Ciramadol)
65110-93-2 (Dihydroxycodeine)
72522-13-5 (Eptazocine)
76721-89-6 (Thiorphan)
1400-61-9 (Nystatin)
11120-15-3 (Dermostatin)
26305-03-3 (Pepstatin)
73573-88-3 (Mevastatin)
75330-75-5 (Lovastatin)
81131-70-6 (Pravastatin sodium)
82009-34-5 (Cilastatin)
93957-54-1 (Fluvastatin)
134523-00-5 (Atorvastatin)
51-45-6 (Histamine)
68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine)
1159-93-9 (Clobenzepam)
5486-77-1 (Alloclamide)
13946-02-6 (Metron S)
15826-37-6 (Cromoglycate)
16110-51-3 (Cromolyn)
50679-08-8 (Terfenadine)
53237-59-5 (Urushiol)
53882-12-5 (Lodoxamide)
68302-57-8 (Amlexanox)
69049-73-6 (Nedocromil)
73080-51-0 (Repirinast)
73573-87-2 (Formoterol)
79516-68-0 (Levocabastine)
80012-43-7 (Epinastine)
83799-24-0 (Fexofenadine)
87848-99-5 (Acrivastine)
94055-76-2 (Suplatast tosylate)
112665-43-7 (Seratrodast)
158966-92-8 (Montelukast)
50-59-9 (Cephaloridine)
54-85-3 (Isoniazid)
56-75-7 (Chloramphenicol)
57-67-0 (Sulfaguanidine)
57-68-1 (Sulfamethazine)
57-92-1 (Streptomycin)

60-54-8 (Tetracycline)
61-24-5 (Cephalosporin C)
61-33-6 (Benzyl penicillinic acid)
61-72-3 (Cloxacillin)
63-74-1 (Sulfanilamide)
65-49-6 (p-Aminosalicylic acid)
66-79-5 (Oxacillin)
68-35-9 (Sulfadiazine)
68-41-7 (Cycloserine)
72-14-0 (Sulfathiazole)
74-55-5 (Ethambutol)
74-79-3 (Arginine)
79-57-2 (Oxytetracycline)
80-02-4 (2-p-Sulfanilylanilinoethanol)
80-03-5 (Acediasulfone)
80-08-0 (Dapsone)
80-32-0 (Sulfachlorpyridazine)
80-35-3 (Sulfamethoxypyridazine)
87-08-1 (Penicillin V)
87-09-2 (Penicillin O)
94-19-9 (Sulfaethidole)
103-12-8 (Sulfamidochrysoidine)
113-98-4 (Penicillin G potassium)
114-07-8 (Erythromycin)
115-68-4 (Sulfadicramide)
116-42-7 (Sulfaproxyline)
116-44-9 (Sulfapyrazine)
119-59-5 (4,4'-Sulfinyldianiline)
120-34-3 (N-Sulfanilyl-3,4-xylamide)
122-11-2 (Sulfadimethoxine)
127-33-3 (Demeclocycline)
127-69-5 (Sulfisoxazole)
127-71-9 (Sulfabenzamide)
127-79-7 (Sulfamerazine)
128-46-1 (Dihydrostreptomycin)
130-16-5 (Cloxyquin)
132-92-3 (Methicillin sodium)
132-93-4 (Phenethicillin potassium)
133-11-9 (Phenyl aminosalicylate)
138-39-6 (Mafenide)
144-80-9 (Sulfacetamide)
144-82-1 (Sulfamethizole)
144-83-2 (Sulfapyridine)
152-47-6 (Sulfalene)
153-61-7 (Cephalothin)
154-21-2 (Lincomycin)
303-81-1 (Novobiocin)
443-48-1 (Metronidazole)
473-30-3 (Thiazolsulfone)
485-41-6 (Sulfachrysoidine)
495-84-1 (Salinazid)
515-49-1 (Sulfathiourea)
515-59-3 (Sulfamethylthiazole)
515-64-0 (Sulfisomidine)
525-94-0 (Penicillin N)
526-08-9 (Sulfaphenazole)
547-44-4 (Sulfanilylurea)
547-52-4 (N4-Sulfanilylsulfanilamide)
547-53-5 (4'-(Methylsulfamoyl)sulfanilanilide)
551-27-9 (Propicillin)
599-88-2 (Sulfaperine)
651-06-9 (Sulfameter)

723-46-6 (Sulfamethoxazole)
729-99-7 (Sulfamoxole)
751-97-3 (Rolitetracycline)
808-26-4 (Sancycline)
914-00-1 (Methacycline)
992-21-2 (Lymecycline)
1110-80-1 (Pipacycline)
1181-54-0 (Clomocycline)
1403-66-3 (Gentamicin)
1404-04-2 (Neomycin)
1596-63-0 (Quinacillin)
1614-20-6 (Nifurprazine)
1695-77-8 (Spectinomycin)
1926-49-4 (Clometocillin)
1984-94-7 (Sulfasymazine)
2013-58-3 (Meclocycline)
2030-63-9 (Clofazimine)
2315-08-4 (Salazosulfadimidine)
2447-57-6 (Sulfadoxine)
2750-76-7 (Rifamide)
2751-09-9 (Troleandomycin)
2779-55-7 (Opiniazide)
3116-76-5 (Dicloxacillin)
3485-14-1 (Cyclacillin)
3511-16-8 (Hetacillin)
3577-01-3 (Cephaloglycin)
3590-05-4 (Acetyl sulfamethoxypyrazine)
3691-74-5 (Glyconiazide)
3772-76-7 (Sulfamethomidine)
3922-90-5 (Oleandomycin)
4008-48-4 (Nitroxoline)
4393-19-5 (p-Sulfanilylbenzyl amine)
4564-87-8 (Carbomycin)
4697-36-3 (Carbenicillin)
5250-39-5 (Floxacillin)
5934-14-5 (Succisulfone)
6202-21-7 (4-Sulfanilamidosalicylic acid)
6489-97-0 (Metampicillin)
6946-29-8 (p-Aminosalicylic acid hydrazide)
6998-60-3 (Rifamycin)
7542-37-2 (Paromomycin)
8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)
10118-90-8 (Minocycline)
11003-38-6 (Capreomycin)
11006-76-1 (Virginiamycin)
12650-69-0 (Mupirocin)
13411-16-0 (Nifurpirinol)
13838-08-9 (Azidamfenicol)
13898-58-3 (Benzoylpas)
13925-12-7 (Myxin)
15599-51-6 (Apicycline)
15686-71-2 (Cephalexin)
16545-11-2 (Guamecycline)
16846-24-5 (Josamycin)
17243-38-8 (Azidocillin)
17784-12-2 (Sulfacytine)
18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)
19562-30-2 (Piromidic acid)
23239-41-0 (Cephacetrile sodium)
23477-98-7 (Sedecamycin)
24356-60-3 (Cephapirin sodium)
25546-65-0 (Ribostamycin)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

25953-19-9 (Cefazolin)
26086-49-7 (Deoxydihydrostreptomycin)
26774-90-3 (Epicillin)
26787-78-0 (Amoxicillin)
26973-24-0 (Ceftezole)
27031-08-9 (Sulfaguanole)
28657-80-9 (Cinoxacin)
32385-11-8 (Sisomicin)
32887-01-7 (Amdinocillin)
32909-92-5 (Sulfametrole)
32986-56-4 (Tobramycin)
32988-50-4 (Viomycin)
33103-22-9 (Enviomycin)
33404-78-3 (Negamycin)
33817-20-8 (Pivampicillin)
34444-01-4 (Cefamandole)
34493-98-6 (Dibekacin)
34787-01-4 (Ticarcillin)
35457-80-8 (Midecamycin)
35531-88-5 (Carindacillin)
35607-66-0 (Cefoxitin)
35834-26-5 (Rosaramicin)
37091-66-0 (Azlocillin)
37321-09-8 (Apramycin)
37517-28-5 (Amikacin)
38129-37-2 (Bicozamycin)
38821-53-3 (Cephradine)
41744-40-5 (Sulbenicillin)
42835-25-6 (Flumequine)
47747-56-8 (Talampicillin)
50370-12-2 (Cefadroxil)
50972-17-3 (Bacampicillin)
51025-85-5 (Arbekacin)
51481-65-3 (Mezlocillin)
51627-14-6 (Cefatrizine)
51762-05-1 (Cefroxadine)
51940-44-4 (Pipemidic acid)
52093-21-7 (Micronomicin)
53994-73-3 (Cefaclor)
55268-75-2 (Cefuroxime)
55881-07-7 (Miokamycin)
56187-47-4 (Cefazedone)
56391-56-1 (Netilmicin)
56796-20-4 (Cefmetazole)
58001-44-8 (Clavulanic acid)
60925-61-3 (Ceforanide)
61270-58-4 (Cefonicid)
61379-65-5 (Rifapentine)
61477-96-1 (Piperacillin)
61622-34-2 (Cefotiam)
62013-04-1 (Dirythromycin)
62893-19-0 (Cefoperazone)
63358-49-6 (Aspoxicillin)
63469-19-2 (Apalcillin)
63527-52-6 (Cefotaxime)
63836-75-9 (Cephalexin pivaloxymethyl ester)
64221-86-9 (Imipenem)
64952-97-2 (Moxalactam)
65052-63-3 (Cefetamet)
65085-01-0 (Cefmenoxime)
66148-78-5 (Temocillin)
68373-14-8 (Sulbactam)

68401-81-0 (Ceftizoxime)
69712-56-7 (Cefotetan)
69739-16-8 (Cefodizime)
70458-92-3 (Pefloxacin)
70458-96-7 (Norfloxacin)
70797-11-4 (Cefpiramide)
71426-83-0 (Fortimicin)
72558-82-8 (Ceftazidime)
72559-06-9 (Rifabutine)
74011-58-8 (Enoxacin)
74014-51-0 (Rokitamycin)
76470-66-1 (Loracarbef)
76497-13-7 (Sultamicillin)
76610-84-9 (Cefbuperazone)
78110-38-0 (Aztreonam)
79350-37-1 (Cefixime)
79548-73-5 (Pirlimycin)
79660-72-3 (Fleroxacin)
80370-57-6 (Ceftiofur)
80621-81-4 (Rifaximin)
81103-11-9 (Clarithromycin)
82219-78-1 (Cefuzonam)
82419-36-1 (Ofloxacin)
82547-58-8 (Cefteram)
83905-01-5 (Azithromycin)
84305-41-9 (Cefminox)
84845-57-8 (Ritipenem)
84880-03-5 (Cefpimizole)
84957-29-9 (Cefpirome)
85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)
86273-18-9 (Lenampicillin)
87239-81-4 (Cefpodoxime proxetil)
87638-04-8 (Carumonam)
87726-17-8 (Panipenem)
88040-23-7 (Cefepime)
88669-04-9 (Trospectomycin)
91832-40-5 (Cefdinir)
92665-29-7 (Cefprozil)
93106-60-6 (Enrofloxacin)
96036-03-2 (Meropenem)
97519-39-6 (Ceftibuten)
98106-17-3 (Difloxacin)
99665-00-6 (Flomoxef)
100490-36-6 (Tosufloxacin)
101363-10-4 (Rufloxacin)
102507-71-1 (Tigemonam)
104145-95-1 (Cefditoren)
105239-91-6 (Cefclidin)
105889-45-0 (Cefcapene pivoxil)
105956-97-6 (Clinafloxacin)
110871-86-8 (Sparfloxacin)
113359-04-9 (Cefozopran)
119914-60-2 (Grepafloxacin)
120410-24-4 (Biapenem)
124858-35-1 (Nadifloxacin)
127045-41-4 (Pazufloxacin)
147059-72-1 (Trovafloxacin)
62613-82-5 (Oxiracetam)
62732-44-9 (Ipidacrine)
90043-86-0 (Amiridine)
97205-34-0 (Nebracetam)
103878-84-8 (Lazabemide)

119386-96-8 (Mofegiline)
124027-47-0 (Velnacrine)
339-43-5 (Carbutamide)
4618-41-1 (1-Butyl-3-metanilylurea)
26944-48-9 (Glibornuride)
56180-94-0 (Acarbose)
72432-03-2 (Miglitol)
82964-04-3 (Tolrestat)
97322-87-7 (Troglitazone)
135062-02-1 (Repaglinide)
53-86-1 (Indomethacin)
61-68-7 (Mefenamic acid)
87-28-5 (Glylcol salicylate)
89-45-2 (Salicylsulfuric acid)
89-57-6 (Mesalamine)
129-20-4 (Oxyphenbutazone)
134-55-4 (Phenyl acetylsalicylate)
487-48-9 (Salacetamide)
515-69-5 (.alpha.-Bisabolol)
530-78-9 (Flufenamic acid)
552-94-3 (Salsalate)
644-62-2 (Meclofenamic acid)
959-10-4 (Xenbucin)
2055-44-9 (Perisoxal)
2316-64-5 (Bromosaligenin)
4394-00-7 (Niflumic acid)
5728-52-9 (Felbinac)
13710-19-5 (Tolfenamic acid)
13799-03-6 (Protizinic acid)
13993-65-2 (Metiazinic acid)
15307-79-6 (Sodium diclofenac)
15687-27-1 (Ibuprofen)
15722-48-2 (Olsalazine)
17969-20-9 (Fenclozic acid)
18046-21-4 (Fentiazac)
18471-20-0 (Ditazol)
20168-99-4 (Cinmetacin)
20187-55-7 (Bendazac)
21256-18-8 (Oxaprozin)
22071-15-4 (Ketoprofen)
22131-79-9 (Alclofenac)
22494-42-4 (Diflunisal)
23049-93-6 (Enfenamic acid)
24237-54-5 (Tinoridine)
25395-22-6 (Salicylamide O-acetic acid)
26171-23-3 (Tolmetin)
27470-51-5 (Suxibuzone)
29679-58-1 (Fenoprofen)
30544-47-9 (Etofenamate)
30653-83-9 (Parsalmide)
31793-07-4 (Pirprofen)
31842-01-0 (Indoprofen)
32527-55-2 (Tiaramide)
32808-51-8 (Bucloxic acid)
33005-95-7 (Tiaprofenic acid)
33369-31-2 (Zomepirac)
33996-33-7 (Oxaceprol)
34148-01-1 (Clidanac)
34552-84-6 (Isoxicam)
36322-90-4 (Piroxicam)
36330-85-5 (Fenbufen)
36981-91-6 (Fepradinol)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

38194-50-2 (Sulindac)
38677-85-9 (Flunixin)
39718-89-3 (Alminoprofen)
40828-46-4 (Suprofen)
41340-25-4 (Etodolac)
42779-82-8 (Clopirac)
50270-33-2 (Isofezolac)
51579-82-9 (Amfenac)
52443-21-7 (Glucametacin)
52549-17-4 (Pranoprofen)
53164-05-9 (Acemetacin)
53597-27-6 (Fendosal)
53648-05-8 (Ibuproxam)
53716-49-7 (Carprofen)
55453-87-7 (Isoxepac)
55837-18-8 (Butibufen)
56187-89-4 (Ximoprofen)
59804-37-4 (Tenoxicam)
65189-78-8 (Tropesin)
66934-18-7 (Flunoxaprofen)
68767-14-6 (Loxoprofen)
70374-39-9 (Lornoxicam)
71002-09-0 (Pirazolac)
71125-38-7 (Meloxicam)
74103-06-3 (Ketorolac)
74711-43-6 (Zaltoprofen)
76145-76-1 (Tomoxiprole)
78499-27-1 (Bermoprofen)
78967-07-4 (Mofezolac)
89796-99-6 (Aceclofenac)
91714-94-2 (Bromfenac)
58-32-2 (Dipyridamole)
68-90-6 (Benziodarone)
100-55-0 (Nicotinyl alcohol)
322-79-2 (Triflusal)
390-64-7 (Prenylamine)
395-28-8 (Isoxsuprine)
437-74-1 (Xanthinol niacinate)
447-41-6 (Nylidrin)
456-59-7 (Cyclandelate)
574-77-6 (Papaveroline)
987-78-0 (Citicoline)
3611-72-1 (Clobenfurol)
3703-79-5 (Bamethan)
5638-76-6 (Betahistine)
6621-47-2 (Perhexiline)
9005-49-6 (Dalteparin)
13042-18-7 (Fendiline)
14838-15-4 (Phenylpropanolamine)
22103-14-6 (Bufeniode)
23210-56-2 (Ifenprodil)
36702-83-7 (Tinofedrine)
37270-89-6 (Nadroparin calcium)
42794-76-3 (Midodrine)
54767-75-8 (Suloctidil)
57475-17-9 (Brovincamine)
57653-27-7 (Droprenilamine)
63610-08-2 (Indobufen)
74863-84-6 (Argatroban)
78919-13-8 (Iloprost)
81110-73-8 (Acetorphan)
82571-53-7 (Ozagrel)

110140-89-1 (Ridogrel)
144412-49-7 (Lamifiban)
50-44-2 (6-Mercaptopurine)
51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
53-79-2 (Puromycin)
54-25-1 (6-Azauridine)
57-22-7 (Vincristine)
59-05-2 (Methotrexate)
69-33-0 (Tubercidin)
84-16-2 (Hexestrol)
115-02-6 (Azaserine)
147-94-4 (Cytarabine)
148-82-3 (Melphalan)
154-42-7 (Thioguanine)
157-03-9 (6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine)
302-79-4 (Retinoic acid)
305-03-3 (Chlorambucil)
320-67-2 (Azacitidine)
477-30-5 (Demecolcine)
488-41-5 (Mitobronitol)
576-68-1 (Mannomustine)
801-52-5 (Porfiromycin)
865-21-4 (Vinblastine)
1404-15-5 (Nogalamycin)
1853-37-8 (Podophyllic acid)
2179-16-0 (Ninopterin)
2363-58-8 (Epitiostanol)
3094-09-5 (Doxifluridine)
3733-81-1 (Defosfamide)
3930-19-6 (Streptonigrin)
4803-27-4 (Anthramycin)
5581-52-2 (Thiamiprine)
10318-26-0 (Mitolactol)
13665-88-8 (Mopidamol)
18378-89-7 (Plicamycin)
18883-66-4 (Streptozocin)
20830-81-3 (Daunorubicin)
21679-14-1 (Fludarabine)
22006-84-4 (Denopterin)
22668-01-5 (Etanidazole)
24280-93-1 (Mycophenolic acid)
27778-66-1 (Tenuazonic acid)
29767-20-2 (Teniposide)
31698-14-3 (Ancitabine)
33069-62-4 (Paclitaxel)
33419-42-0 (Etoposide)
50264-69-2 (Lonidamine)
50935-04-1 (Carubicin)
52128-35-5 (Trimetrexate)
53643-48-4 (Vindesine)
53910-25-1 (Pentostatin)
54083-22-6 (Zorubicin)
54749-90-5 (Chlorozotocin)
55726-47-1 (Enocitabine)
56420-45-2 (Epirubicin)
58957-92-9 (Idarubicin)
58970-76-6 (Ubenimex)
58994-96-0 (Ranimustine)
65271-80-9 (Mitoxantrone)
65646-68-6 (Fenretinide)
70052-12-9 (Eflornithine)
71486-22-1 (Vinorelbine)

71628-96-1 (Menogaril)
72496-41-4 (Pirarubicin)
72732-56-0 (Piritrexim)
80576-83-6 (Edatrexate)
82413-20-5 (Droloxifene)
84088-42-6 (Roquinimex)
87806-31-3 (Porfimer sodium)
90357-06-5 (Bicalutamide)
106486-76-4 (Carzinophilin)
112887-68-0 (Tomudex)
114977-28-5 (Docetaxel)
123948-87-8 (Topotecan)
126595-07-1 (Propagermanium)
57-08-9 (.epsilon.-Acetamidocaproic acid)
33159-27-2 (Ecabet)
34675-84-8 (Cetraxate)
51481-61-9 (Cimetidine)
55028-70-1 (Arbaprostil)
56695-65-9 (Rosaprostol)
57381-26-7 (Irsogladine)
59122-46-2 (Misoprostol)
64204-55-3 (Esaprazole)
64218-02-6 (Plaunotol)
64506-49-6 (Sofalcone)
69900-72-7 (Trimoprostil)
73121-56-9 (Enprostil)
73590-58-6 (Omeprazole)
77287-05-9 (Rioprostil)
92071-51-7 (Rotraxate)
102625-70-7 (Pantoprazole)
50-91-9 (Floxuridine)
54-42-2 (Idoxuridine)
70-00-8 (Trifluridine)
518-28-5 (Podophyllotoxin)
768-94-5 (Amantadine)
840-50-6 (MADU)
1174-11-4 (Xenazoic acid)
3056-17-5 (Stavudine)
4097-22-7 (Dideoxyadenosine)
5536-17-4 (Vidarabine)
7481-89-2 (Zalcitabine)
13392-28-4 (Rimantadine)
15176-29-1 (Edoxudine)
27762-78-3 (Kethoxal)
30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)
36791-04-5 (Ribavirin)
39809-25-1 (Penciclovir)
69655-05-6 (Didanosine)
77181-69-2 (Sorivudine)
82410-32-0 (Ganciclovir)
104227-87-4 (Famciclovir)
113852-37-2 (Cidofovir)
127779-20-8 (Saquinavir)
134678-17-4 (Lamivudine)
54-80-8 (Pronethalol)
2933-94-0 (Toliprolol)
3930-20-9 (Sotalol)
5741-22-0 (Moprolol)
6452-71-7 (Oxprenolol)
6673-35-4 (Practolol)
7413-36-7 (Nifenalol)
13655-52-2 (Alprenolol)

14556-46-8 (Bupranolol)
22664-55-7 (Metipranolol)
23694-81-7 (Mepindolol)
26839-75-8 (Timolol)
29122-68-7 (Atenolol)
30187-90-7 (Xibenolol)
34915-68-9 (Bunitrolol)
34919-98-7 (Cetamolol)
36894-69-6 (Labetalol)
37517-30-9 (Acebutolol)
38363-40-5 (Penbutolol)
42200-33-9 (Nadolol)
51384-51-1 (Metoprolol)
51781-06-7 (Carteolol)
53684-49-4 (Bufetolol)
54063-51-3 (Nadoxolol)
54340-62-4 (Bufuralol)
56980-93-9 (Celiprolol)
57460-41-0 (Talinolol)
57775-29-8 (Carazolol)
58409-59-9 (Bucumolol)
58930-32-8 (Butofilolol)
59170-23-9 (Bevantolol)
60607-68-3 (Indenolol)
63659-18-7 (Betaxolol)
66264-77-5 (Sulfinalol)
68377-92-4 (Arotinolol)
72956-09-3 (Carvedilol)
75659-07-3 (Dilevalol)
81147-92-4 (Esmolol)
83688-84-0 (Tertatolol)
85136-71-6 (Tilisolol)
85320-68-9 (Amosulalol)
86880-51-5 (Epanolol)
118457-14-0 (Nebivolol)
2809-21-4 (Etidronic acid)
15468-10-7 (Oxidronic acid)
40391-99-9 (Pamidronic acid)
51395-42-7 (Butedronic acid)
105462-24-6 (Risedronic acid)
51-43-4 (Epinephrine)
136-70-9 (Protokylol)
299-42-3 (Ephedrine)
497-75-6 (Dioxethedrine)
519-37-9 (Etophylline)
530-08-5 (Isoetharine)
536-24-3 (Ethylnorepinephrine)
586-06-1 (Metaproterenol)
603-00-9 (Proxyphylline)
652-37-9 (Acefylline)
2016-63-9 (Bamifylline)
3215-70-1 (Hexoprenaline)
5205-82-3 (Bevonium methyl sulfate)
5614-56-2 (1-Theobromineacetic acid)
5633-20-5 (Oxybutynin)
7683-59-2 (Isoproterenol)
13392-18-2 (Fenoterol)
13642-52-9 (Soterenol)
20267-87-2 (Diphylline)
22254-24-6 (Ipratropium bromide)
23031-25-6 (Terbutaline)
30286-75-0 (Oxitropium bromide)

30392-40-6 (Bitolterol)
30418-38-3 (Tretoquinol)
32665-36-4 (Eprozinol)
32953-89-2 (Rimiterol)
34866-47-2 (Carbuterol)
37148-27-9 (Clenbuterol)
37762-06-4 (Zaprinast)
38677-81-5 (Pirbuterol)
41570-61-0 (Tulobuterol)
48141-64-6 (Etafedrine)
54063-54-6 (Reproterol)
56341-08-3 (Mabuterol)
63516-07-4 (Flutropium bromide)
72332-33-3 (Procaterol)
81732-65-2 (Bambuterol)
89365-50-4 (Salmeterol)
129927-33-9 (NS-21)
136310-93-5 (Tiotropium bromide)
80-53-5 (Terpin)
93-14-1 (Guaifenesin)
498-71-5 (Sobrerol)
1953-02-2 (Tiopronin)
3572-43-8 (Bromhexine)
19767-45-4 (Mesna)
53943-88-7 (Letosteine)
61869-07-6 (Domiodol)
72324-18-6 (Stepronin)
84611-23-4 (Erdosteine)
9041-08-1 (Reviparin sodium)
302356-14-5 (NO-Naproxene)
302356-15-6 (NO-Flurbiprofen)
69-53-4 (Ampicillin)
71-00-1 (L-Histidine)
98-92-0 (Nicotinamide)
110-15-6 (Butanedioic acid)
321-64-2 (Tacrine)
535-65-9 (Glybuthiazole)
3447-95-8 (Benfurodil hemisuccinate)
5104-49-4 (Flurbiprofen)
14297-87-1 (Benzyl morphine)
15307-86-5 (Diclofenac)
18559-94-9 (Salbutamol)
18683-91-5 (Ambroxol)
19771-63-2 ((L)-2-Oxo-4-thiazolidinecarboxylic acid)
23214-92-8 (Doxorubicin)
34592-47-7 ((L)-Thiazolidine-4-carboxylic acid)
52081-33-1 (Mitomycins)
59277-89-3 (Acyclovir)
66376-36-1 (Alendronic acid)
75847-73-3 (Enalapril)
79902-63-9 (Simvastatin)
83881-51-0 (Cetirizine)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 113665-84-2 (Clopidogrel)
124832-26-4 (Valacyclovir)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 65-45-2; 103-90-2; 1503-53-3; 57-62-5; 389-08-2;
52152-93-9; 73384-59-5; 98079-51-7; 99450-52-9;
89667-40-3; 66004-77-1; 70667-26-4; 13523-86-9; 3811-25-4;
52109-93-0; 153196-03-3; 90-05-1; 5634-39-9; 9015-82-1;
301669-67-0; 301669-68-1; 301669-70-5; 301669-71-6;
301669-72-7; 301669-73-8; 301669-74-9; 301669-75-0;
301669-76-1; 301669-77-2; 301669-78-3; 301669-79-4;
301669-80-7; 301669-93-2; 301669-94-3; 301669-95-4;

301669-96-5; 301670-01-9; 50-78-2; 525-66-6; 22204-53-1;
301669-82-9; 301669-83-0; 301669-84-1; 301669-85-2;
301669-87-4; 301669-88-5; 301669-89-6; 301669-90-9;
301669-91-0; 301669-92-1; 301669-97-6; 301669-98-7;
301669-99-8; 301670-00-8

L82 ANSWER 47 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:204447 TOXCENTER
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DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA13322310142G
TITLE: Synthesis, activity and formulations of pharmaceutical compounds for treatment of oxidative stress and/or endothelial dysfunction
AUTHOR(S): Del Soldato, Piero
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Nicox S.A.
PATENT INFORMATION: WO 2000061537 A2 19 Oct 2000
SOURCE: (2000) PCT Int. Appl., 159 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2.
COUNTRY: FRANCE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 2000:742053
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20030819

ABSTRACT:
Compds. A-B-C-N(O)s and A-C1[N(O)s]-B1 or their salts [s is an integer 1 or 2, preferably s = 2; A is the radical of a drug and is such as to meet the pharmacol. tests reported in the description; C and C1 are two bivalent radicals; the precursors of the radicals B and B1 are such as to meet the pharmacol. test reported in the description] were prepd. for use as pharmaceuticals. Thus, (S,S)-N-acetyl-S-(6-methoxy-.alpha.-methyl-2-naphthalenylacetyl)cysteine 4-nitroxybutyl ester was prepd. (NCX 2101) from naproxene and N-acetylcysteine in the first of 28 synthetic examples given. Pharmacol. test examples and tabular data are also given.
CLASSIFICATION CODE: 34-3
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
pharmaceutical compd prepn oxidative stress treatment; endothelial function treatment pharmaceutical compd prepn; antiinflammatory precursor; analgesic precursor; bronchodilator precursor; expectorant precursor; mucolytic precursor; antiasthmatic precursor; antihistaminic precursor; ACE inhibitor precursor; beta blocker precursor; antithrombotic precursor; vasodilator precursor; antidiabetic precursor; **antitumor** precursor; antiulcer precursor; antihyperlipidemic precursor; antiobiotic precursor; antiviral precursor; bone readsorption drug precursor; antidementia drug precursor
REGISTRY NUMBER: 50-33-9 (Phenylbutazone)
50-44-2 (Mercaptopurine)
50-59-9 (Cephaloridine)
50-91-9 (Floxuridine)
51-21-8 (Fluorouracil)
51-43-4 (Epinephrine)
51-45-6 (Histamine)
53-79-2 (Puromycin)
54-25-1 (Azauridine)
54-42-2 (Idoxuridine)
54-80-8 (Pronethalol)
54-85-3 (Isoniazid)
56-75-7 (Chloramphenicol)

56-81-5Q (Glycerol, iodo deriv.)
57-08-9 (.epsilon.-Acetamidocaproic acid)
57-22-7 (Vincristine)
57-27-2 (Morphine)
57-67-0 (Sulfaguanidine)
57-68-1 (Sulfamethazine)
57-92-1 (Streptomycin)
58-32-2 (Dipyridamole)
59-05-2 (Methotrexate)
60-00-4 (Edetic acid)
60-54-8 (Tetracycline)
61-24-5 (CephalosporinC)
61-33-6 (Benzylpenicillinicacid)
61-68-7 (Mefenamicacid)
61-72-3 (Cloxacillin)
63-74-1 (Sulfanilamide)
65-49-6 (p-Aminosalicylic acid)
66-79-5 (Oxacillin)
68-26-8 (Vitamin A)
68-35-9 (Sulfadiazine)
68-41-7 (Cycloserine)
68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine)
68-90-6 (Benziodarone)
69-33-0 (Tubercidin)
70-00-8 (Trifluridine)
72-14-0 (Sulfathiazole)
74-31-7 (N,N'-Diphenyl-p-phenylenediamine)
74-55-5 (Ethambutol)
74-79-3 (Arginine)
76-41-5 (Oxymorphone)
76-42-6 (Oxycodone)
76-57-3 (Codeine)
76-58-4 (Ethylmorphine)
77-07-6 (Levorphanol)
79-57-2 (Oxytetracycline)
80-02-4 (2-p-Sulfanilylanilinoethanol)
80-03-5 (Acediasulfone)
80-08-0 (4,4'-Sulfonyldianiline)
80-32-0 (Sulfachlorpyridazine)
80-35-3 (Sulfamethoxypyridazine)
80-53-5 (Terpin)
84-16-2 (Hexestrol)
87-08-1 (Penicillin V)
87-09-2 (Penicillin O)
87-28-5 (Glycolsalicylate)
89-45-2 (Salicylsulfuricacid)
90-05-1 (Guaiacol)
91-53-2 (Ethoxyquin)
93-14-1 (Guaifenesin)
94-10-0 (Ethoxazene)
94-19-9 (Sulfaethidole)
97-53-0 (Eugenol)
97-54-1 (Isoeugenol)
98-92-0 (Nicotinamide)
100-55-0 (Nicotinyl alcohol)
101-91-7 (4'-Hydroxybutyranilide)
103-12-8 (Sulfamidochrysoidine)
103-97-9 (Phenocoll)
110-17-8 (Fumaric acid)
111-17-1 (3,3'-Thiodipropionic acid)
113-98-4 (Penicillin G potassiumsalt)
114-07-8 (Erythromycin)

115-02-6 (Azaserine)
115-68-4 (Sulfadicramide)
116-42-7 (Sulfaproxyline)
116-44-9 (Sulfapyrazine)
118-55-8 (Phenyl salicylate)
118-57-0 (Acetaminosalol)
119-98-2 (Tocol)
120-34-3 (n-Sulfanilyl-3,4-xylamide)
121-00-6 (3-tert-Butyl-4-hydroxyanisole)
121-79-9 (Propyl gallate)
122-11-2 (Sulfadimethoxine)
125-28-0 (Dihydrocodeine)
125-29-1 (Hydrocodone)
127-07-1 (Hydroxyurea)
127-33-3 (Demeclocycline)
127-35-5 (Phenazocine)
127-69-5 (Sulfisoxazole)
127-71-9 (Sulfabenzamide)
127-79-7 (Sulfamerazine)
128-37-0 (3,5-Di-tert-Butyl-4-hydroxytoluene)
128-46-1 (Dihydrostreptomycin)
129-20-4 (Oxyphenbutazone)
130-16-5 (Cloxyquin)
132-60-5 (Cinchophen)
132-92-3 (Methicillinsodium salt)
132-93-4 (Phenethicillin potassium salt)
133-11-9 (Phenylaminosalicylate)
134-55-4 (Phenylacetylsalicylate)
136-70-9 (Protokylol)
138-52-3 (Salicin)
143-52-2 (Metopon)
144-14-9 (Anileridine)
144-80-9 (Sulfacetamide)
144-82-1 (Sulfamethizole)
144-83-2 (Sulfapyridine)
147-94-4 (Cytarabine)
148-24-3 (8-Quinolinol)
148-82-3 (Melphalan)
152-47-6 (Sulfalene)
153-61-7 (Cephalothin)
154-21-2 (Lincomycin)
154-42-7 (Thioguanine)
157-03-9 (6-Diazo-5-oxo-L-norleucine)
299-42-3 (Ephedrine)
302-79-4 (Retinoic acid)
303-81-1 (Novobiocin)
305-03-3 (Chlorambucil)
315-30-0 (Allopurinol)
320-67-2 (Azacitidine)
322-79-2 (Triflusal)
339-43-5 (Carbutamide)
359-83-1 (Pentazocine)
390-64-7 (Prenylamine)
395-28-8 (Isoxsuprine)
404-86-4 (Capsaicine)
427-00-9 (Desomorphine)
437-74-1 (Xanthinol niacinate)
443-48-1 (Metronidazole)
447-41-6 (Nylidrin)
456-59-7 (Cyclandelate)
458-37-7 (Curcumin)
466-97-7 (Normorphine)

466-99-9 (Hydromorphone)
468-56-4 (Hydroxypethidine)
473-30-3 (Thiazolsulfone)
477-30-5 (Demecolcine)
485-41-6 (Sulfachrysoidine)
486-79-3 (Dipyrocetyl)
487-48-9 (Salacetamide)
488-41-5 (Mitobronitol)
495-76-1 (Piperonyl alcohol)
495-84-1 (Salinazid)
498-71-5 (Sobrerol)
501-94-0 (4-Hydroxyphenethyl alcohol)
509-60-4 (Dihydromorphine)
515-49-1 (Sulfathiourea)
515-59-3 (Sulfamethylthiazole)
515-64-0 (Sulfisomidine)
515-69-5 (Bisabolol)
518-28-5 (Podophyllotoxin)
519-37-9 (Etofylline)
525-94-0 (Penicillin N)
526-08-9 (Sulfaphenazole)
526-84-1 (Dihydroxymaleic acid)
530-08-5 (Isoetharine)
530-75-6 (Acetylsalicylsalicylicacid)
530-78-9 (Flufenamicacid)
533-73-3 (Hydroxyhydroquinone)
536-24-3 (Ethylnorepinephrine)
539-08-2 (p-Lactophenetide)
545-90-4 (Dimepheptanol)
547-44-4 (Sulfanilylurea)
547-52-4 (Sulfanilylsulfanilamide)
551-27-9 (Propicillin)
552-94-3 (Salsalate)
553-69-5 (Benzenemethanol, ..alpha..-[(2-
pyridinylamino)methyl]-)
562-26-5 (Phenoperidine)
574-77-6 (Papaveroline)
576-68-1 (Mannomustine)
577-85-5 (3-Hydroxyflavone)
581-64-6 (Thionine)
586-06-1 (Metaproterenol)
599-88-2 (Sulfaperine)
603-00-9 (Proxyphylline)
632-00-8 (Sulfasomizole)
635-65-4 (Bilirubin)
639-48-5 (Nicomorphine)
644-62-2 (Meclofenamicacid)
651-06-9 (Sulfameter)
652-37-9 (Acefylline)
723-46-6 (Sulfamethoxazole)
729-99-7 (Sulfamoxole)
751-97-3 (Rolitetracycline)
768-94-5 (Amantadine)
801-52-5 (Porfiromycin)
808-26-4 (Sancycline)
824-46-4 (Methoxyhydroquinone)
840-50-6 (MADU)
865-21-4 (Vinblastine)
959-10-4 (Xenbucin)
987-78-0 (Citicoline)
992-21-2 (Lymecycline)
1077-28-7 (Thioctic acid)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

1083-57-4 (Bucetin)
1110-80-1 (Pipacycline)
1159-93-9 (Clobenzepam)
1174-11-4 (Xenazoic acid)
1181-54-0 (Clomocycline)
1400-61-9 (Nystatin)
1403-66-3 (Gentamicin)
1404-04-2 (Neomycin)
1404-15-5 (Nogalamycin)
1406-18-4 (Vitamin E)
1503-53-3 (5-Bromosalicylic acid acetate)
1531-12-0 (Norlevorphanol)
1553-60-2 (Ibufenac)
1596-63-0 (Quinacillin)
1614-20-6 (Nifurprazine)
1695-77-8 (Spectinomycin)
1853-37-8 (Podophyllicacid)
1926-49-4 (Clometocillin)
1953-02-2 (Tiopronin)
1984-94-7 (Sulfasymazine)
2013-58-3 (Meclocycline)
2016-63-9 (Bamifylline)
2030-63-9 (Clofazimine)
2055-44-9 (Perisoxal)
2179-16-0 (Ninopterin)
2315-08-4 (Salazosulfadimidine)
2316-64-5 (Bromosaligenin)
2363-58-8 (Epitiostanol)
2373-80-0 (3,4-Methylenedioxycinnamic acid)
2447-57-6 (Sulfadoxine)
2750-76-7 (Rifamide)
2751-09-9 (Troleandomycin)
2779-55-7 (Opiniazide)
2809-21-4 (Etidronicacid)
2933-94-0 (Toliprolol)
3056-17-5 (Stavudine)
3094-09-5 (Doxifluridine)
3116-76-5 (Dicloxacillin)
3215-70-1 (Hexoprenaline)
3485-14-1 (Cyclacillin)
3511-16-8 (Hetacillin)
3572-43-8 (Bromhexine)
3577-01-3 (Cephaloglycin)
3590-05-4 (Acetylsulfamethoxypyrazine)
3611-72-1 (Clobenfurol)
3690-05-9 (p-Coumaric alcohol)
3691-74-5 (Glyconiazide)
3703-79-5 (Bamethan)
3733-81-1 (Defosfamide)
3734-52-9 (Metazocine)
3772-76-7 (Sulfamethomidine)
3820-67-5 (Glafenine)
3922-90-5 (Oleandomycin)
3930-19-6 (Streptonigrin)
3930-20-9 (Sotalol)
4008-48-4 (Nitroxoline)
4097-22-7 (Dideoxyadenosine)
4394-00-7 (Niflumicacid)
4564-87-8 (Carbomycin)
4697-36-3 (Carbenicillin)
4803-27-4 (Anthramycin)
5205-82-3 (Bevoniummethylsulfate)

5250-39-5 (Floxacillin)
5486-77-1 (Alloclamide)
5536-17-4 (Vidarabine)
5581-52-2 (Thiamiprine)
5633-20-5 (Oxybutynin)
5638-76-6 (Betahistine)
5728-52-9 (Felbinac)
5741-22-0 (Moprolol)
5934-14-5 (Succisulfone)
6064-83-1 (Fosfosal)
6135-36-0 (1-Butyl-3-methylurea)
6202-21-7 (4-Sulfanilamidosalicylic acid)
6452-71-7 (Oxprenolol)
6489-97-0 (Metampicillin)
6621-47-2 (Perhexiline)
6673-35-4 (Practolol)
6946-29-8 (P-Aminosalicylicacidhydrazide)
6998-60-3 (Rifamycin)
7413-36-7 (Nifenalol)
7481-89-2 (Zalcitabine)
7542-37-2 (Paromomycin)
8025-81-8 (Spiramycin)
9005-49-6 (Dalteparin)
9041-08-1 (Reviparin sodium)
10118-90-8 (Minocycline)
10318-26-0 (Mitolactol)
11003-38-6 (Capreomycin)
11006-76-1 (Virginiamycin)
11120-15-3 (Dermostatin)
12650-69-0 (Mupirocin)
13042-18-7 (Fendiline)
13292-46-1 (Rifampin)
13392-18-2 (Fenoterol)
13392-28-4 (Rimantadine)
13411-16-0 (Nifurpirinol)
13642-52-9 (Soterenol)
13655-52-2 (Alprenolol)
13665-88-8 (Mopidamol)
13710-19-5 (Tolfenamicacid)
13739-02-1 (Diacerein)
13741-18-9 (Xibornol)
13799-03-6 (Protizinicacid)
13838-08-9 (Azidamfenicol)
13898-58-3 (Benzoylpas)
13925-12-7 (Myxin)
13946-02-6 (Metron S)
13993-65-2 (Metiazinicacid)
14556-46-8 (Bupranolol)
14838-15-4 (Phenylpropanolamine)
15176-29-1 (Edoxudine)
15307-79-6 (Sodium diclofenac)
15468-10-7 (Oxidronic acid)
15599-51-6 (Apicycline)
15686-71-2 (Cephalexin)
15722-48-2 (Olsalazine)
16545-11-2 (Guamecycline)
16846-24-5 (Josamycin)
17243-38-8 (Azidocillin)
17737-65-4 (Clonixin)
17784-12-2 (Sulfacytine)
17969-20-9 (Fenclozicacid)
18046-21-4 (Fentiazac)

18323-44-9 (Clindamycin)
18378-89-7 (Plicamycin)
18471-20-0 (Ditazol)
18699-02-0 (Actarit)
18883-66-4 (Streptozocin)
19562-30-2 (Piromidicacid)
19767-45-4 (Mesna)
20168-99-4 (Cinmetacin)
20187-55-7 (Bendazac)
20594-83-6 (Nalbuphine)
20830-81-3 (Daunorubicin)
21256-18-8 (Oxaprozin)
21679-14-1 (Fludarabine)
22006-84-4 (Denopterin)
22071-15-4 (Ketoprofen)
22103-14-6 (Bufeniode)
22131-79-9 (Alclofenac)
22254-24-6 (Ipratropiumbromide)
22494-42-4 (Diflunisal)
22664-55-7 (Metipranolol)
22668-01-5 (Etanidazole)
23031-25-6 (Terbutaline)
23049-93-6 (Enfenamic acid)
23210-56-2 (Ifenprodil)
23239-41-0 (Cephacetrilesodium)
23477-98-7 (Sedecamycin)
23694-81-7 (Mepindolol)
23779-99-9 (Floctafenine)
24237-54-5 (Tinoridine)
24280-93-1 (Mycophenolic acid)
24356-60-3 (Cephapirinsodium)
25395-22-6 (Salicylamide O acetic acid)
25546-65-0 (Ribostamycin)
25803-14-9 (Clometacin)
25953-19-9 (Cefazolin)
26086-49-7 (Deoxydihydrostreptomycin)
26171-23-3 (Tolmetin)
26774-90-3 (Epicillin)
26787-78-0 (Amoxicillin)
26839-75-8 (Timolol)
26973-24-0 (Ceftezole)
27031-08-9 (Sulfaguanole)
27203-92-5 (Tramadol)
27470-51-5 (Suxibuzone)
27726-31-4 (Pivcephalexin)
27762-78-3 (Kethoxal)
28657-80-9 (Cinoxacin)
29122-68-7 (Atenolol)
29679-58-1 (Fenoprofen)
29767-20-2 (Teniposide)
30187-90-7 (Xibenolol)
30286-75-0 (Oxitropium bromide)
30392-40-6 (Bitolterol)
30418-38-3 (Tretoquinol)
30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)
30544-47-9 (Etofenamate)
30653-83-9 (Parsalmide)
31127-82-9 (Iodoxamide)
31698-14-3 (Ancitabine)
31793-07-4 (Pirprofen)
31842-01-0 (Indoprofen)
32385-11-8 (Sisomicin)

32527-55-2 (Tiaramide)
32665-36-4 (Eprozinol)
32808-51-8 (Bucloxic acid)
32887-01-7 (Amdinocillin)
32909-92-5 (Sulfametrole)
32953-89-2 (Rimiterol)
32986-56-4 (Tobramycin)
32988-50-4 (Viomycin)
33005-95-7 (Tiaprofenicacid)
33069-62-4 (Paclitaxel)
33103-22-9 (Enviomycin)
33159-27-2 (Ecabet)
33369-31-2 (Zomepirac)
33404-78-3 (Negamycin)
33419-42-0 (Etoposide)
33817-20-8 (Pivampicillin)
33996-33-7 (Oxaceprol)
34148-01-1 (Clidanac)
34444-01-4 (Cefamandole)
34493-98-6 (Dibekacin)
34552-84-6 (Isoxicam)
34661-75-1 (Urapidil)
34675-84-8 (Cetraxate)
34787-01-4 (Ticarcillin)
34866-47-2 (Carbuterol)
34915-68-9 (Bunitrolol)
34919-98-7 (Cetamolol)
35457-80-8 (Midecamycin)
35531-88-5 (Carindacillin)
35607-66-0 (Cefoxitin)
36330-85-5 (Fenbufen)
36702-83-7 (Tinofedrine)
36791-04-5 (Ribavirin)
36894-69-6 (Labetalol)
36981-91-6 (Fepradinol)
37091-66-0 (Azlocillin)
37148-27-9 (Clenbuterol)
37321-09-8 (Apramycin)
37517-28-5 (Amikacin)
37517-30-9 (Acebutolol)
37762-06-4 (Zaprinast)
38129-37-2 (Bicozamycin)
38194-50-2 (Sulindac)
38363-40-5 (Penbutolol)
38677-81-5 (Pirbuterol)
38677-85-9 (Flunixin)
38821-53-3 (Cephradine)
39324-30-6 (Pepstatin)
39718-89-3 (Alminoprofen)
39809-25-1 (Penciclovir)
40391-99-9 (Pamidronicacid)
40828-46-4 (Suprofen)
41340-25-4 (Etodolac)
41570-61-0 (Tulobuterol)
41744-40-5 (Sulbenicillin)
42200-33-9 (Nadolol)
42408-82-2 (Butorphanol)
42779-82-8 (Clopirac)
42794-76-3 (Midodrine)
42835-25-6 (Flumequine)
47747-56-8 (Talampicillin)
50264-69-2 (Lonidamine)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

50270-33-2 (Isofezolac)
50370-12-2 (Cefadroxil)
50679-08-8 (Terfenadine)
50935-04-1 (Carubicin)
50972-17-3 (Bacampicillin)
51025-85-5 (Arbekacin)
51384-51-1 (Metoprolol)
51395-42-7 (Butedronic acid)
51481-61-9 (Cimetidine)
51481-65-3 (Mezlocillin)
51579-82-9 (Amfenac)
51627-14-6 (Cefatrizine)
51762-05-1 (Cefroxadine)
51781-06-7 (Carteolol)
51940-44-4 (Pipemidicacid)
52081-33-1 (Mitomycins)
52093-21-7 (Micronomicin)
52128-35-5 (Trimetrexate)
52443-21-7 (Glucametacin)
52485-79-7 (Buprenorphine)
52549-17-4 (Pranoprofen)
53164-05-9 (Acemetacin)
53237-59-5 (Urushiol)
53597-27-6 (Fendosal)
53643-48-4 (Vindesine)
53648-05-8 (Ibuproxam)
53648-55-8 (Dezocine)
53684-49-4 (Bufetolol)
53716-49-7 (Carprofen)
53910-25-1 (Pentostatin)
53943-88-7 (Letosteine)
53994-73-3 (Cefaclor)
54063-51-3 (Nadoxolol)
54063-54-6 (Reproterol)
54083-22-6 (Zorubicin)
54340-58-8 (Meptazinol)
54340-62-4 (Bufuralol)
54749-90-5 (Chlorozotocin)
54767-75-8 (Suloctidil)
55028-70-1 (Arbaprostil)
55268-75-2 (Cefuroxime)
55453-87-7 (Isoxepac)
55726-47-1 (Enocitabine)
55837-18-8 (Butibufen)
55881-07-7 (Miokamycin)
56180-94-0 (Acarbose)
56187-47-4 (Cefazedone)
56187-89-4 (Ximoprofen)
56341-08-3 (Mabuterol)
56391-56-1 (Netilmicin)
56420-45-2 (Epirubicin)
56695-65-9 (Rosaprostol)
56796-20-4 (Cefmetazole)
56980-93-9 (Celiprolol)
57381-26-7 (Irsogladine)
57460-41-0 (Talinolol)
57475-17-9 (Brovincamine)
57653-27-7 (Droprenilamine)
57775-29-8 (Carazolol)
58001-44-8 (Clavulanicacid)
58409-59-9 (Bucumolol)
58930-32-8 (Butofilolol)

58957-92-9 (Idarubicin)
58970-76-6 (Ubenimex)
58994-96-0 (Ranimustine)
59170-23-9 (Bevantolol)
59804-37-4 (Tenoxicam)
60607-68-3 (Indenolol)
60925-61-3 (Ceforanide)
61270-58-4 (Cefonicid)
61379-65-5 (Rifapentine)
61477-96-1 (Piperacillin)
61622-34-2 (Cefotiam)
61869-07-6 (Domiodol)
62013-04-1 (Dirithromycin)
62571-86-2 (Captopril)
62613-82-5 (Oxiracetam)
62732-44-9 (Ipidacrine)
62893-19-0 (Cefoperazone)
63147-28-4 (Acetic acid, mercapto-, [3,5-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl ester)
63269-31-8 (Ciramadol)
63358-49-6 (Aspoxicillin)
63469-19-2 (Apalcillin)
63527-52-6 (Cefotaxime)
63610-08-2 (Indobufen)
63659-18-7 (Betaxolol)
64204-55-3 (Esaprazole)
64218-02-6 (Plaunotol)
64221-86-9 (Imipenem)
64506-49-6 (Sofalcone)
64952-97-2 (Moxalactam)
65052-63-3 (Cefetamet)
65085-01-0 (Cefmenoxime)
65189-78-8 (Tropesin)
65271-80-9 (Mitoxantrone)
65646-68-6 (Fenretinide)
66148-78-5 (Temocillin)
66264-77-5 (Sulfinalol)
66934-18-7 (Flunoxaprofen)
68302-57-8 (Amlexanox)
68373-14-8 (Sulbactam)
68377-92-4 (Arotinolol)
68401-81-0 (Ceftizoxime)
68767-14-6 (Loxoprofen)
69049-73-6 (Nedocromil)
69655-05-6 (Didanosine)
69712-56-7 (Cefotetan)
69739-16-8 (Cefodizime)
69900-72-7 (Trimoprostil)
70052-12-9 (Eflornithine)
70374-39-9 (Lornoxicam)
70458-92-3 (Pefloxacin)
70458-96-7 (Norfloxacin)
70797-11-4 (Cefpiramide)
71002-09-0 (Pirazolac)
71125-38-7 (Meloxicam)
71426-83-0 (Fortimicin)
71486-22-1 (Vinorelbine)
71628-96-1 (Menogaril)
72324-18-6 (Stepronin)
72332-33-3 (Procaterol)
72432-03-2 (Miglitol)
72496-41-4 (Pirarubicin)

72522-13-5 (Eptazocine)
72558-82-8 (Ceftazidime)
72559-06-9 (Rifabutin)
72732-56-0 (Piritrexim)
72956-09-3 (Carvedilol)
73080-51-0 (Repirinast)
73121-56-9 (Enprostil)
73384-59-5 (Ceftriaxone)
73573-87-2 (Formoterol)
73573-88-3 (Mevastatin)
74011-58-8 (Enoxacin)
74014-51-0 (Rokitamycin)
74103-06-3 (Ketorolac)
74258-86-9 (Alacepril)
74711-43-6 (Zaltoprofen)
74863-84-6 (Argatroban)
75330-75-5 (Lovastatin)
75659-07-3 (Dilevalol)
76145-76-1 (Tomoxiprole)
76420-72-9 (Enalaprilat)
76470-66-1 (Loracarbef)
76497-13-7 (Sultamicillin)
76547-98-3 (Lisinopril)
76610-84-9 (Cefbuperazone)
77181-69-2 (Sorivudine)
77287-05-9 (Rioprostil)
78110-38-0 (Aztreonam)
78499-27-1 (Bermoprofen)
78919-13-8 (Iloprost)
78967-07-4 (Mofezolac)
79350-37-1 (Cefixime)
79516-68-0 (Levocabastine)
79548-73-5 (Pirlimycin)
79660-72-3 (Fleroxacin)
80012-43-7 (Epinastine)
80370-57-6 (Ceftiofur)
80576-83-6 (Edatrexate)
80621-81-4 (Rifaximin)
81103-11-9 (Clarithromycin)
81110-73-8 (Acetorphan)
81147-92-4 (Esmolol)
81732-65-2 (Bambuterol)
82009-34-5 (Cilastatin)
82219-78-1 (Cefuzonam)
82410-32-0 (Ganciclovir)
82413-20-5 (Droloxifene)
82419-36-1 (Ofloxacin)
82547-58-8 (Cefteram)
82571-53-7 (Ozagrel)
82834-16-0 (Perindopril)
82964-04-3 (Tolrestat)
83435-66-9 (Delapril)
83647-97-6 (Spirapril)
83688-84-0 (Tertatolol)
83799-24-0 (Fexofenadine)
83905-01-5 (Azithromycin)
84088-42-6 (Roquinimex)
84305-41-9 (Cefminox)
84611-23-4 (Erdosteine)
84845-57-8 (Ritipenem)
84880-03-5 (Cefpimizole)
84957-29-9 (Cefpirome)

85136-71-6 (Tilisolol)
85320-68-9 (Amosulalol)
85441-61-8 (Quinapril)
85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)
85856-54-8 (Moveltipril)
86273-18-9 (Lenampicillin)
86541-75-5 (Benazepril)
86880-51-5 (Epanolol)
87239-81-4 (Cefpodoxime proxetil)
87333-19-5 (Ramipril)
87638-04-8 (Carumonam)
87679-37-6 (Trandolapril)
87806-31-3 (Porfimersodium)
87848-99-5 (Acrivastine)
88040-23-7 (Cefepime)
88669-04-9 (Trospectomycin)
88768-40-5 (Cilazapril)
89365-50-4 (Salmeterol)
89371-37-9 (Imidapril)
89796-99-6 (Aceclofenac)
90043-86-0 (Amiridine)
90357-06-5 (Bicalutamide)
91714-94-2 (Bromfenac)
91832-40-5 (Cefdinir)
92071-51-7 (Rotraxate)
92665-29-7 (Cefprozil)
93106-60-6 (Enrofloxacin)
93957-54-1 (Fluvastatin)
94055-76-2 (Suplatast tosylate)
95058-81-4 (Gemcitabine)
96036-03-2 (Meropenem)
97205-34-0 (Nebracetam)
97322-87-7 (Troglitazone)
97519-39-6 (Ceftibuten)
98048-97-6 (Fosinopril)
98106-17-3 (Difloxacin)
99665-00-6 (Flomoxef)
100490-36-6 (Tosufloxacin)
101363-10-4Q (Rufloxacin, iodo deriv.)
102507-71-1 (Tigemonam)
102625-70-7 (Pantoprazole)
103878-84-8 (Lazabemide)
104145-95-1 (Cefditoren)
104227-87-4 (Famciclovir)
105239-91-6 (Cefclidin)
105462-24-6 (Risedronic acid)
105889-45-0 (Cefcapene pivoxil)
105956-97-6 (Clinafloxacin)
106486-76-4 (Carzinophilin)
110140-89-1 (Ridogrel)
110871-86-8 (Sparfloxacin)
111223-26-8 (Ceronapril)
111902-57-9 (Temocapril)
112665-43-7 (Seratrodast)
112887-68-0 (Tomudex)
113359-04-9 (Cefozopran)
113852-37-2 (Cidofovir)
114798-26-4 (Losartan)
114977-28-5 (Docetaxel)
118457-14-0 (Nebivolol)
119386-96-8 (Mofegiline)
119914-60-2 (Grepafloxacin)

REGISTRY NUMBER:

120410-24-4 (Biapenem)
123948-87-8 (Topotecan)
124027-47-0 (Velnacrine)
124832-26-4 (Valacyclovir)
124858-35-1 (Nadifloxacin)
126595-07-1 (Propagermanium)
127045-41-4 (Pazufloxacin)
127779-20-8 (Saquinavir)
129927-33-9 (NS21)
134523-00-5 (Atorvastatin)
134678-17-4 (Lamivudine)
135062-02-1 (Repaglinide)
135889-00-8 (Cefcapene)
136310-93-5 (Tiotropiumbromide)
144412-49-7 (Lamifiban)
147059-72-1 (Trovafloxacin)
158966-92-8 (Montelukast)
80-72-8 (Reductic acid)
94-53-1 (Piperonylic acid)
138-39-6 (Mafenide)
87726-17-8 (Panipenem)
301838-00-6 (NCX 2164)
301838-28-8 (NCX 2121)
302543-75-5 (NCX 2101)
302543-76-6 (NCX 2111)
302543-77-7 (NCX 2131)
302543-78-8 (NCX 2210)
302543-79-9 (NCX 2216)
302543-80-2 (NCX 2160)
302543-81-3 (NCX 2136)
302543-82-4 (NCX 2161)
302543-83-5 (NCX 2211)
302543-84-6 (NCX 2060)
302543-85-7 (NCX 2134)
302543-86-8 (NCX 2080)
302543-87-9 (NCX 2135)
302543-88-0 (NCX 2212)
302543-89-1 (NCX 2163)
302543-90-4 (NCX 2214)
302543-91-5 (NCX 2062)
302543-92-6 (NCX 2073)
302543-93-7 (NCX 2132)
302543-94-8 (NCX 2133)
302543-95-9 (NCX 2213)
302543-96-0 (NCX 2138)
302543-97-1 (NCX 2215)
302543-98-2 (NCX 2061)
52-90-4 (L-Cysteine)
53-86-1 (Indomethacin)
89-57-6 (Mesalamine)
103-90-2 (Paracetamol)
321-64-2 (Tacrine)
18683-91-5 (Ambroxol)
59122-46-2 (Misoprostol)
66376-36-1 (Alendronic acid)
73590-58-6 (Omeprazole)
50-81-7 (Ascorbic acid)
70-18-8 (Glutathione)
89-65-6 (Isoascorbic acid)
117-39-5 (Quercetin)
120-05-8 (Sulphuretin)
121-34-6 (Vanillic acid)

123-31-9 (1,4-Benzenediol)
149-91-7 (Gallic acid)
154-23-4 (Catechin)
303-45-7 (Gossypol)
327-97-9 (Chlorogenic acid)
331-39-5 (Caffeic acid)
492-27-3 (Kynurenic acid)
500-38-9 (Nordihydroguaiaretic acid)
520-18-3 (Kaempferol)
530-57-4 (Syringic acid)
584-85-0 (Anserine)
1078-61-1 (Hydrocaffeic acid)
3211-76-5 (Selenomethionine)
3614-08-2 (Selenocysteine)
7400-08-0 (p-Coumaric acid)
92614-59-0 (Glutathione ethyl ester)
97451-46-2 (Glutathione isopropyl ester)
2623-87-2 (4-Bromobutyric acid)
52-67-5 (Penicillamine)
59-67-6 (Nicotinic acid)
69-53-4 (Ampicillin)
110-52-1 (1,4-Dibromobutane)
305-84-0 (L-Carnosine)
479-18-5 (Diphylline)
490-79-9 (Gentisic acid)
914-00-1 (Methacycline)
927-58-2 (4-Bromobutyryl chloride)
1135-24-6 (Ferulic acid)
3447-95-8 (Benfurodil hemisuccinate)
5104-49-4 (Flurbiprofen)
15307-86-5 (Diclofenac)
15537-71-0 (n-Acetylpenicillamine)
15687-27-1 (Ibuprofen)
18559-94-9 (Salbutamol)
23214-92-8 (Doxorubicin)
26117-28-2 (n-Acetyl-D-cysteine)
36322-90-4 (Piroxicam)
59277-89-3 (Aciclovir)
75847-73-3 (Enalapril)
79902-63-9 (Simvastatin)
83881-51-0 (Cetirizine)
113665-84-2 (Clopidogrel)

REGISTRY NUMBER: 57-50-1; 57-62-5; 65-45-2; 98-54-4; 389-08-2; 458-35-5; 497-75-6; 547-53-5; 610-88-8; 3567-76-8; 3811-25-4; 4393-19-5; 13523-86-9; 16110-51-3; 52109-93-0; 52152-93-9; 70667-26-4; 89667-40-3; 98079-51-7; 153196-03-3; 7683-59-2; 99450-52-9; 9015-82-1; 301838-02-8; 301838-03-9; 164790-49-2; 77-92-9; 301669-90-9; 301838-04-0; 301838-05-1; 301838-06-2; 301838-07-3; 301838-08-4; 301838-09-5; 301838-10-8; 301838-11-9; 301838-12-0; 301838-14-2; 301838-15-3; 301838-16-4; 301838-17-5; 301838-18-6; 301838-19-7; 301838-20-0; 301838-21-1; 301838-23-3; 301838-24-4; 301838-25-5; 301838-27-7; 50-78-2; 525-66-6; 22204-53-1; 119222-62-7; 301669-82-9

L82 ANSWER 48 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:492470 TOXCENTER
DOCUMENT NUMBER: ETICBACK-38342
TITLE: REPRODUCTION STUDIES OF AMFENAC SODIUM. 1.FERTILITY STUDY IN RATS TREATED ORALLY WITH AMFENAC SODIUM
AUTHOR(S): KUREBE M; ASAOKA H; MORIGUCHI M; HATA T; YAMAMOTO A;

MYOJIN S; TAKEDA U; KOEDA T
SOURCE: Oyo Yakuri, (1985) (30) 117-126.
CODEN: OYYAA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: ETIC
LANGUAGE: Japanese; English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021200
Last Updated on STN: 20021200
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
Taxonomic Name: RATTUS, WISTAR-SLC
Test Object: MAMMAL, RAT
Assay Method: GROWTH; MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM; VIABILITY, FERTILITY AND MORTALITY; SENSE ORGANS; SEX RATIO
Experimental Conditions: PRECONCEPTION+; PRECONCEPTION
Maternal Effects: MATERNAL FERTILITY; MATERNAL WEIGHT CHANGES; MATERNAL NUTRITION; MATERNAL HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC SYSTEMS; MATERNAL UROGENITAL SYSTEM; MATERNAL DIGESTIVE SYSTEM; MATERNAL DEATH; MATERNAL **NEOPLASMS**
REGISTRY NUMBER: **61618-27-7** (AMFENAC SODIUM)

L82 ANSWER 49 OF 49 TOXCENTER COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:94659 TOXCENTER
COPYRIGHT: Copyright 2004 ACS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: CA091050325502
TITLE: Comparative effects of antiarthritic and other pharmacological agents in the 18-hour arthritis and carrageenan edema tests in rats
AUTHOR(S): Sofia, R. Duane; Danielsen, Lisa; Vassar, Heidi B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wallace Lab., Biol. Res., Cranbury, NJ, 08512, USA.
SOURCE: Pharmacological Research Communications, (1979) Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 179-93.
CODEN: PLRCAT. ISSN: 0031-6989.
COUNTRY: UNITED STATES
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: CAPLUS
OTHER SOURCE: CAPLUS 1979:432550
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011116
Last Updated on STN: 20021203

ABSTRACT:
Fifty-three antiarthritics, antimalarials, immunosuppressives, analgesics, ***antineoplastics*** , antifungals, antihelminthics, serotonin antagonists, antihistamines, and misc. substances were tested for their comparative effectiveness in the 18-h arthritis and carrageenan edema tests in rats. No false-pos. compds. were detected, and among the 15 nonsteroidal antiinflammatory agents, mg/kg potency was greatest in the carrageenan test. Two compds. which may be considered as false-neg. responders were methotrexate [59-05-2] and clotrimazole [23593-75-1]. Apparently, the 18-h arthritis test in rats is a more reliable screening procedure than carrageenan-induced edema for specific detection of clin. useful antiarthritic agents.
CLASSIFICATION CODE: 1-1
SUPPLEMENTARY TERMS: Miscellaneous Descriptors
arthritis inhibitors screening
REGISTRY NUMBER: 50-44-2; 50-76-0; 50-78-2; 52-24-4; 52-52-8; 53-79-2; 53-86-1; 54-25-1; 56-75-7; 58-14-0; 58-22-0; 58-33-3; 58-55-9; 59-05-2; 59-33-6; 63-45-6; 66-75-1; 66-81-9; 80-08-0; 82-92-8; 83-89-6; 86-42-0; 118-42-3; 127-07-1; 129-49-7; 147-94-4; 148-64-1; 154-42-7; 477-30-5; 523-87-5; 804-63-7; 865-21-4; 1166-34-3; 1972-08-3; 3562-84-3; 13669-70-0; 14769-73-4; 15687-27-1; 21256-18-8; 21626-89-1; 22494-42-4; 23593-75-1; 27302-90-5; 27591-97-5; 33369-31-2; 34031-32-8; 36505-82-5;

36616-52-1; 38194-50-2; 42461-84-7; 53716-49-7;
55300-29-3; **61618-27-7**

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=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:36:18 ON 13 MAY 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  12 MAY 2004  HIGHEST RN 681425-81-0

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html
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Structures for hits from Biotechno, IPA, Embase, BIOSIS, & TOXCenter

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61941-56-8

             1 61618-27-7
               (61618-27-7/RN)
             1 91714-94-2
               (91714-94-2/RN)
             1 51579-82-9
               (51579-82-9/RN)
             1 78281-72-8
               (78281-72-8/RN)
             1 120638-55-3
               (120638-55-3/RN)
             1 61941-56-8
               (61941-56-8/RN)
L83          6 61618-27-7 OR  91714-94-2 OR  51579-82-9 OR  78281-72-8 OR
               120638-55-3 OR  61941-56-8

=> d ide 1-6

L83  ANSWER 1 OF 6  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   120638-55-3  REGISTRY
CN   Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)-, monosodium salt, hydrate
     (2:3) (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
MF   C15 H12 Br N O3 . 3/2 H2 O . Na
SR   CAS Client Services
LC   STN Files:   ADISINSIGHT, IPA, MRCK*, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER,
       USAN
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN  (91714-94-2)
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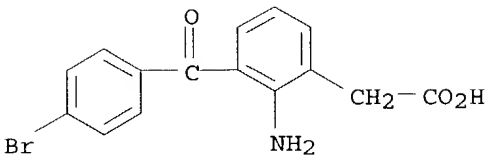
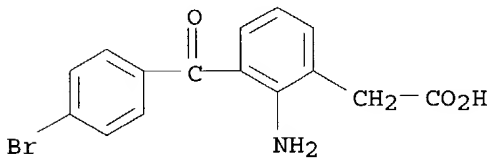


● Na

● 3/2 H_2O

L83 ANSWER 2 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **91714-94-2** REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-(4-bromobenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 10282
CN Bromfenac
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H12 Br N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

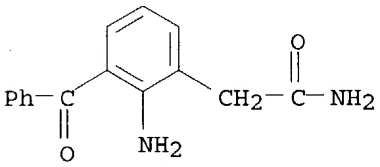


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

84 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
13 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
84 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L83 ANSWER 3 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **78281-72-8** REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 9434
CN AL 6515
CN Nepafenac
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H14 N2 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMINFORMRX, DDFU,

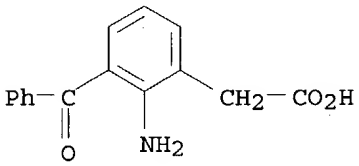
DRUGU, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

20 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
20 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L83 ANSWER 4 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **61941-56-8** REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN AHR 5850
CN AHR 5850D
CN Amfenac sodium
CN Phenazox
CN Sodium (2-amino-3-benzoylphenyl)acetate
CN Sodium 2-amino-3-benzoylbenzeneacetate
MF C15 H13 N O3 . Na
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (51579-82-9)



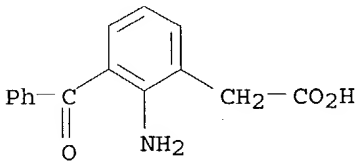
● Na

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

39 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
39 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

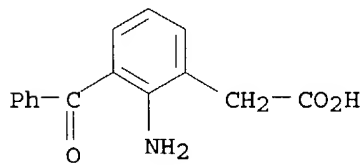
L83 ANSWER 5 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **61618-27-7** REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl-, monosodium salt, monohydrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C15 H13 N O3 . H2 O . Na
LC STN Files: ANABSTR, CA, CAPLUS, IMSPATENTS, IPA, MRCK*, PHAR, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN

(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
CRN (51579-82-9)



2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L83 ANSWER 6 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN **51579-82-9** REGISTRY
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-amino-3-benzoyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (2-Amino-3-benzoylphenyl)acetic acid
CN Amfenac
CN NSC 309467
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C15 H13 N O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

77 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
77 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

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=> fil medl
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 11:07:39 ON 14 MAY 2004

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 MAY 2004 (20040513/UP). FILE COVERS 1951 TO DATE.

 On February 29, 2004, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD
 for details. OLDMEDLINE now back to 1951.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2004 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ and
 http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a
 description of changes.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> e angiogenesis inhibitors+all/ct
E1            0       BT5   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E2            0    BT8   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E3            0     BT7   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E4            0      BT6   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
E5            0       BT5   Physiological Effects of Drugs/CT
E6            0        BT4   Immunologic and Biological Factors/CT
E7         3261         BT3   Biological Factors/CT
E8            0      BT6   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E9            0   BT9   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E10           0    BT8   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E11           0     BT7   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
E12           0      BT6   Physiological Effects of Drugs/CT
E13           0       BT5   Immunologic and Biological Factors/CT
E14         156        BT4   Immunologic Factors/CT
E15       41125         BT3   Cytokines/CT
E16           0        BT4   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E17           0         BT3   Growth Substances, Pigments, and Vitamins/CT
E18           0        BT4   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E19           0     BT7   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E20           0      BT6   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E21           0       BT5   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
E22           0        BT4   Physiological Effects of Drugs/CT
E23           0         BT3   Immunologic and Biological Factors/CT
E24           0      BT6   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E25           0       BT5   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E26           0        BT4   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
E27           0         BT3   Physiological Effects of Drugs/CT
E28       20454          BT2   Growth Substances/CT
E29           3           BT1   Angiogenesis Modulating Agents/CT
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E32           0       BT5   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E33           0        BT4   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
E34           1         BT3   Therapeutic Uses/CT
E35           0          BT2   Antineoplastic and Immunosuppressive Agents/CT
E36       83948           BT1   Antineoplastic Agents/CT
E37           0       BT5   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
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E39           0     BT7   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E40           0      BT6   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
E41           0       BT5   Physiological Effects of Drugs/CT
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E44           0      BT6   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
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E46          0    BT8   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
E47          0     BT7   Pharmacologic Actions/CT
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E50        156        BT4   Immunologic Factors/CT
E51      41125         BT3   Cytokines/CT
E52          0        BT4   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
E53          0         BT3   Growth Substances, Pigments, and Vitamins/CT
E54          0        BT4   D Chemicals and Drugs/CT
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E56          0       BT6   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
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E61          0        BT5   Chemical Actions and Uses/CT
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E65       6639            BT1   Growth Inhibitors/CT
E66       2324             -->   Angiogenesis Inhibitors/CT
E67       2324             MN    D11.303.450.100./CT
E68       2324             MN    D22.204.25./CT
E69       2324             MN    D24.185.348.402.100./CT
E70       2324             MN    D27.505.696.377.450.100./CT
E71       2324             MN    D27.505.696.377.77.99./CT
E72       2324             MN    D27.505.696.444.348.402.100./CT
E73       2324             MN    D27.505.954.266.204.25./CT
                            DC    an INDEX MEDICUS major descriptor
                            NOTE  Agents and endogenous substances that
                                  antagonize or inhibit the development of new
                                  blood vessels.
                            AQ    AD AE AG AI AN BI BL CF CH CL CS CT DF DU EC
                                  GE HI IM IP ME PD PH PK PO RESD SE ST TO TU UR
                            PNTE  Neovascularization, Pathologic (1980-1999)
                            HNTE  2004(2000); for ANGIOGENESIS FACTOR
                                  INHIBITORS use ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS(NM)
                                  1981-2003
                            MHTH  NLM (2000)
E74          0              UF    ANGIOGENESIS INHIB/CT
E75          0              UF    Agents, Angiostatic/CT
E76          0              UF    Agents, Anti-Angiogenetic/CT
E77          0              UF    Agents, Antiangiogenic/CT
E78          0              UF    Angiogenesis Factor Inhibitors/CT
E79          0              UF    Angiogenetic Antagonists/CT
E80          0              UF    Angiogenetic Inhibitors/CT
E81          0              UF    Angiogenic Antagonists/CT
E82          0              UF    Angiogenic Inhibitors/CT
E83          0              UF    Angiostatic Agents/CT
E84          0              UF    Antagonists, Angiogenetic/CT
E85          0              UF    Antagonists, Angiogenic/CT
E86          0              UF    Anti Angiogenetic Agents/CT
E87          0              UF    Anti Angiogenic Drugs/CT
E88          0              UF    Anti-Angiogenetic Agents/CT
E89          0              UF    Anti-Angiogenic Drugs/CT
E90          0              UF    Antiangiogenic Agents/CT
E91          0              UF    Drugs, Anti-Angiogenic/CT
E92          0              UF    Factor Inhibitors, Angiogenesis/CT
E93          0              UF    Inhibitors, Angiogenesis/CT
E94          0              UF    Inhibitors, Angiogenesis Factor/CT
E95          0              UF    Inhibitors, Angiogenetic/CT
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E96          0             UF    Inhibitors, Angiogenic/CT
E97          0             UF    Inhibitors, Neovascularization/CT
E98          0             UF    Neovascularization Inhibitors/CT
E99          0             NT1   Angiostatic Proteins/CT
E100       335              NT2   Angiostatins/CT
E101       426              NT2   Endostatins/CT
E102       335             NT1   Angiostatins/CT
E103       426             NT1   Endostatins/CT
E104      1911             NT1   Interferon Alfa-2a/CT
E105      2857             NT1   Interferon Alfa-2b/CT
E106         9             NT1   Interferon Alfa-2c/CT
E107      2338             NT1   Interferon Type I, Recombinant/CT
E108      1911              NT2   Interferon Alfa-2a/CT
E109      2857              NT2   Interferon Alfa-2b/CT
E110         9              NT2   Interferon Alfa-2c/CT
E111      8208             NT1   Interferon-alpha/CT
E112      1911              NT2   Interferon Alfa-2a/CT
E113      2857              NT2   Interferon Alfa-2b/CT
E114         9              NT2   Interferon Alfa-2c/CT
E115      3025             NT1   Interferon-beta/CT
E116      5577             NT1   Interleukin-12/CT
E117      2572             NT1   Thalidomide/CT
********** END **********
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Medline considers all of these to be angiogenesis inhibitors

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=> d que l24; d que l27;d que l31; d que l32; d que l33; d que l36; d que l39; d que
l40;d que l43
L4          771 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  IRITIS/CT
L16       27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18       18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19       12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L24           1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND L4

L7         2182 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  "RETINOPATHY OF PREMATURITY"/CT
L16       27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18       18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19       12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L27           3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND L7


L12         168 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ISCHEMI?(2A)RETINOPATH?
L16       27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18       18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19       12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L31           4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND L12


L9        53987 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  RETINAL DISEASES+NT/CT
L13       29783 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ISCHEMIA/CT
L14       69029 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  RETINA+NT/CT
L15       10436 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  RETINAL VESSELS+NT/CT
L16       27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18       18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19       12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L32           3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND ((L13 AND (L9 OR (L14 OR
                L15))))
```

angiogenesis inhibitors + claim 7 diseases

TU - therapeutic use
AD - administration & dosage
PD - pharmacology
PK - pharmacokinetics

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L3          1026 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PTERYGIUM/CT
L5           300 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  IRIDOCYCLITIS/CT
L6           195 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  UVEITIS, INTERMEDIATE+NT/CT
L8         11253 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL+NT/CT
L9         53987 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  RETINAL DISEASES+NT/CT
L16        27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L33            1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L3 OR L5 OR L6 OR (L8 AND L9)) AND
                  L16


L1          5548 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MACULAR DEGENERATION+NT/CT
L2         11417 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DIABETIC RETINOPATHY/CT
L10          288 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION/CT
L16        27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18        18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19        12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L35          574 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L1 AND (L2 OR L10)) OR (L2 AND L10)
L36            3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L35 AND L19


L2         11417 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  DIABETIC RETINOPATHY/CT
L16        27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18        18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19        12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L22           11 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND L2
L37      1010732 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GENERAL REVIEW/DT
L39            3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L37 AND L22


L10          288 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION/CT
L16        27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18        18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19        12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L29           19 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND L10
L37      1010732 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GENERAL REVIEW/DT
L40            3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L37 AND L29


L1          5548 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MACULAR DEGENERATION+NT/CT
L16        27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18        18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19        12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L37      1010732 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GENERAL REVIEW/DT
L41          666 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L1(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L42          389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L41/MAJ
L43            4 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L42 AND L19 AND L37
```

DT - drug therapy
PC - prevention & control

```
=> s l24 or l27 or l31 or l32 or l33 or l36 or l39 or l40 or l43
L64           23 L24 OR L27 OR L31 OR L32 OR L33 OR L36 OR L39 OR L40 OR L43

=> d iall 1-23

L64  ANSWER 1 OF 23     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2004134081     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PubMed ID: 15026379
TITLE:               Scientists take aim at angiogenesis to treat degenerative
                     eye diseases.
```

AUTHOR: Hampton Tracy
SOURCE: JAMA : journal of the American Medical Association, (2004 Mar 17) 291 (11) 1309-10.
Journal code: 7501160. ISSN: 1538-3598.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: News Announcement
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040318
Last Updated on STN: 20040323
Entered Medline: 20040322
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Animals
***Diabetic Retinopathy: DT, drug therapy**
*Eye: BS, blood supply
***Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy**
*Neovascularization, Pathologic
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 2 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004049190 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14749498
TITLE: Angiostatin and anti-angiogenic therapy in human disease.
AUTHOR: Wahl Miriam L; Moser Tammy L; Pizzo Salvatore V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina 27710, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA-59960 (NCI)
CA86344 (NCI)
SOURCE: Recent progress in hormone research, (2004) 59 73-104.
Ref: 190
Journal code: 0404471. ISSN: 0079-9963.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200404
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040130
Last Updated on STN: 20040430
Entered Medline: 20040429

ABSTRACT:
Many diseases have abnormal quality and/or quantity of vascularization as a characteristic feature. Cancer cells elicit the growth of new capillaries during neovascularization in a process termed angiogenesis. In diabetics, pathologic angiogenesis in various tissues is a clinical feature of many common complications. Therefore, the diabetic cancer patient warrants special consideration and extra care in the design of anti-angiogenic treatments without adverse side effects. Some treatment regimens that look promising in vitro, in animal models, or in early clinical trials may be contra-indicated for diabetics. This chapter will review the common complications of diabetes, with emphasis on the angiogenic pathology. Recent research related to the mechanism of action and basis for specificity of the anti-angiogenic peptide, angiostatin, will be the focus. The aim is to shed light on areas in which more research is needed with respect to angiostatin and other anti-angiogenic agents and the microenvironmental conditions that affect their activities, in order to develop improved therapeutic strategies for diabetic cancer patients.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Angiostatins: CH, chemistry
Angiostatins: ME, metabolism

***Angiostatins: TU, therapeutic use**
Animals
*Diabetes Mellitus: CO, complications
Diabetic Retinopathy
Disease Models, Animal
Endothelium, Vascular: DE, drug effects
Endothelium, Vascular: PP, physiopathology
*Neoplasms: BS, blood supply
*Neoplasms: CO, complications
*Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
Neovascularization, Pathologic: PP, physiopathology
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 86090-08-6 (Angiostatins)

L64 ANSWER 3 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004007927 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14704828
TITLE: [Bilateral uveitis intermedia. A 15-year clinical course]. Bilaterale Uveitis intermedia. Ein klinischer Verlauf uber 15 Jahre.
AUTHOR: Ayertey H D; Jordan J F; Walter P; Brunner R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zentrum fur Augenheilkunde, Universitat zu Koln.. helen.ayertey@gmx.de
SOURCE: Der Ophthalmologe : Zeitschrift der Deutschen Ophthalmologischen Gesellschaft, (2003 Dec) 100 (12) 1106-8.
Journal code: 9206148. ISSN: 0941-293X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200404
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040106
Last Updated on STN: 20040403
Entered Medline: 20040402
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human
Adult
Age Factors
Anti-Inflammatory Agents: AD, administration & dosage
Anti-Inflammatory Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Azathioprine: AD, administration & dosage
Azathioprine: TU, therapeutic use
Child
Drug Therapy, Combination
Fluocortolone: AD, administration & dosage
Fluocortolone: TU, therapeutic use
Fluorescein Angiography
Follow-Up Studies
Fundus Oculi
Immunosuppressive Agents: AD, administration & dosage
Immunosuppressive Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Interferon-beta: TU, therapeutic use
*Multiple Sclerosis: CO, complications
Multiple Sclerosis: DI, diagnosis
Multiple Sclerosis: DT, drug therapy
Time Factors
***Uveitis, Intermediate**
Uveitis, Intermediate: DI, diagnosis
Uveitis, Intermediate: DT, drug therapy
Uveitis, Intermediate: SU, surgery
Visual Acuity
Vitrectomy

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 152-97-6 (Fluocortolone); 446-86-6 (Azathioprine); 77238-31-4 (Interferon-beta)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents); 0 (Immunosuppressive Agents)

L64 ANSWER 4 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003532917 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14610924
TITLE: Pharmacologic therapy for diabetic retinopathy.
AUTHOR: Speicher Matthew A; Danis Ronald P; Criswell Mark; Pratt Linda
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Indiana University School of Medicine, 702 Rotary Circle, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA.
SOURCE: Expert opinion on emerging drugs, (2003 May) 8 (1) 239-50. Ref: 109
Journal code: 101135662. ISSN: 1472-8214.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200401
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031113
Last Updated on STN: 20040107
Entered Medline: 20040106

ABSTRACT:
Diabetic retinopathy remains one of the major causes of acquired blindness in developed nations. This is true despite the development of laser treatment, which can prevent blindness in the majority of those who develop macular oedema (ME) or proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR). ME is manifest by retinal vascular leakage and thickening of the retina. The hallmark of PDR is neovascularisation (NV)--abnormal angiogenesis that may ultimately cause severe vitreous cavity bleeding and/or retinal detachment. Pharmacologic therapy aimed specifically at preventing vascular leakage and NV would be a welcome addition to the armamentarium. PDR and ME could be prevented by improved metabolic control or by pharmacologically blunting the biochemical consequences of hyperglycaemia (e.g., with aldose reductase inhibitors, inhibitors of non-enzymatic glycation or by protein kinase C [PKC] inhibition). The angiogenesis in PDR could be treated via growth factor (e.g., vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF], insulin like growth factor-1 [IGF-1]) blockade, integrin (e.g., alpha-v beta-3) blockade, extracellular matrix alteration (e.g., with steroid compounds) or interference with intracellular signal transduction pathways (e.g., PKC and mitogen activated protein kinase [MAPK] pathway proteins). Some of these antiangiogenic agents may also prove useful for treating or preventing ME. Numerous potentially useful antiangiogenic compounds are in development; two drugs are presently in clinical trials for treatment of the preproliferative stage of PDR, while two are in clinical trials for treatment of ME.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Animals
***Diabetic Retinopathy: DT, drug therapy**
Diabetic Retinopathy: ME, metabolism
Diabetic Retinopathy: SU, surgery
Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
Neovascularization, Pathologic: ME, metabolism
Neovascularization, Pathologic: SU, surgery
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 5 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003440172 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14502056

TITLE: Retinopathy of prematurity.
AUTHOR: Hutcheson Kelly A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Childrens National Medical Center, Washington, DC 20010, USA.
SOURCE: Current opinion in ophthalmology, (2003 Oct) 14 (5) 286-90. Ref: 30
Journal code: 9011108. ISSN: 1040-8738.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Health Technology
ENTRY MONTH: 200312
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030923
Last Updated on STN: 20031218
Entered Medline: 20031204

ABSTRACT:
PURPOSE OF REVIEW: This review highlights recent advances in basic science and clinical research on retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). RECENT FINDINGS: The modern concept of ROP pathophysiology is discussed, as are studies investigating anti-angiogenic agents for treatment. Results of the largest clinical trials are summarized. Current screening criteria, potential modifications to them, and telephotoscreening are discussed. SUMMARY: ROP is a challenging and involving area of pediatric ophthalmology.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Clinical Trials
Infant, Newborn
Mass Screening: MT, methods
Retinopathy of Prematurity: DI, diagnosis
***Retinopathy of Prematurity: DT, drug therapy**
Retinopathy of Prematurity: ET, etiology
***Retinopathy of Prematurity: PP, physiopathology**
Telemedicine
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 6 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003301948 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12830391
TITLE: [Treatment of oedematous, proliferative and neovascular diseases by intravitreal triamcinolone acetonide]. Therapie intraokularer, odematoser, proliferativer und neovaskularer Erkrankungen durch intravitreales Triamcinolon-Acetonid.
COMMENT: Comment in: Klin Monatsbl Augenheilkd. 2003 Jun;220(6):383. PubMed ID: 12830390
AUTHOR: Jonas Jost B; Kreissig Ingrid; Degenring Robert F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Universitats-Augenklinik, Fakultat fur Klinische Medizin Mannheim der Ruprecht-Karls-Universitat Heidelberg.. Jost.Jonas@augen.ma.uni-heidelberg.de
SOURCE: Klinische Monatsblatter fur Augenheilkunde, (2003 Jun) 220 (6) 384-90. Ref: 69
Journal code: 0014133. ISSN: 0023-2165.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200401
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030628

Last Updated on STN: 20040129
Entered Medline: 20040128

ABSTRACT:
BACKGROUND: Recent studies have suggested that intravitreal triamcinolone acetonide may be a therapeutical possibility for treating of various intraocular neovascular, oedematous and proliferative diseases. METHODS AND RESULTS: Gain in visual acuity was relatively highest for eyes with intraretinal oedematous diseases such as diffuse diabetic macular oedema and various types of cystoid macular oedema due to reasons such as retinal venous occlusions and uveitis. Intravitreal triamcinolone may be useful as angiostatic therapy in eyes with iris neovascularisation and proliferative ischaemic retinopathies. Possibly, intravitreal triamcinolone may be helpful for exudative age-related macular degeneration. In eyes with chronic therapy resistant ocular hypotony, intravitreal triamcinolone can induce an increase in intraocular pressure. The role of intravitreal triamcinolone as adjunctive treatment of proliferative vitreoretinopathy has not been determined so far. Complications of intravitreal triamcinolone include secondary ocular hypertension in about 50 % of the eyes injected, with one per cent of the eyes necessitating antiglaucomatous filtrating surgery; a cataractogenic effect; and postoperative infectious endophthalmitis. Long-term studies of more than 3 years follow-up have been missing so far, so that there is no reliable information on long-term complications. The injection can be combined with cataract surgery. Cataract surgery performed some months after the injection did not show a markedly elevated rate of complications. If vision increases after the intravitreal triamcinolone injection, the injection can be repeated. The duration of the effect of a single intravitreal injection of triamcinolone ranges between 2 and 9 months. Triamcinolone acetonide was detected in the aqueous humour nine months after an intravitreal injection of 25 mg.
CONCLUSIONS: Intravitreal triamcinolone acetonide may offer a possibility for adjunctive treatment of intraocular oedematous, neovascular and proliferative diseases.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: AD, administration & dosage**
Angiogenesis Inhibitors: AE, adverse effects
*Anti-Inflammatory Agents: AD, administration & dosage
Anti-Inflammatory Agents: AE, adverse effects
Clinical Trials
English Abstract
*Glucocorticoids: AD, administration & dosage
Glucocorticoids: AE, adverse effects
Injections
***Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy**
Macular Degeneration: ET, etiology
***Macular Edema, Cystoid: DT, drug therapy**
Macular Edema, Cystoid: ET, etiology
*Retinal Neovascularization: DT, drug therapy
Retinal Neovascularization: ET, etiology
*Triamcinolone Acetonide: AD, administration & dosage
Triamcinolone Acetonide: AE, adverse effects
*Vitreoretinopathy, Proliferative: DT, drug therapy
Vitreoretinopathy, Proliferative: ET, etiology
Vitreous Body

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 76-25-5 (Triamcinolone Acetonide)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents); 0 (Glucocorticoids)

L64 ANSWER 7 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003178350 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12696477
TITLE: Using thalidomide against pathological neovascularization.
AUTHOR: Eisenkraft Arik; Luria Shai; Robenshtok Eyal; Hourvitz

Ariel
SOURCE: Harefuah, (2003 Mar) 142 (3) 212-6, 237. Ref: 39
Journal code: 0034351. ISSN: 0017-7768.
PUB. COUNTRY: Israel
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: Hebrew
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030417
Last Updated on STN: 20030514
Entered Medline: 20030513

ABSTRACT:
Thalidomide was first used during the 50's-60's, especially for morning sickness in pregnant women. It was found to be a powerful teratogen only years later and was banned from use. At the same time it was found to have anti-inflammatory and anti-angiogenic properties and was approved as treatment for leprosy. As such, thalidomide might be used against pathological neovascularization, as seen in mustard gas exposure. From past experience we know that the eyes are the most vulnerable organ to mustard gas exposure. In some of the casualties there is a late sequella including pathological corneal neovascularization. So far there is no specific effective treatment against this neovascularization. The purpose of this review is to examine current research about the potential use of thalidomide as an anti-angiogenic agent, including potential role in treating mustard gas eye injury.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Corneal Neovascularization: DT, drug therapy
English Abstract
*Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
***Thalidomide: TU, therapeutic use**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 50-35-1 (Thalidomide)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 8 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003165139 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12682760
TITLE: [Molecular mechanisms of vasculogenesis and angiogenesis. What regulates vascular growth?].
Molekulare Mechanismen der Vaskulogenese und Angiogenese. Moglichkeiten antiangiogener Therapie.
AUTHOR: Joussen A M; Kirchhof B; Gottstein C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abteilung fur Netzhaut- und Glaskorperchirurgie und Zentrum fur Molekulare Medizin, Universitat zu Koln, Cologne.. JoussenA@aol.com
SOURCE: Der Ophthalmologe : Zeitschrift der Deutschen Ophthalmologischen Gesellschaft, (2003 Apr) 100 (4) 284-91.
Journal code: 9206148. ISSN: 0941-293X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200306
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030409
Last Updated on STN: 20030610
Entered Medline: 20030609

ABSTRACT:
The basic mechanisms governing how endothelial cells, periendothelial cells, matrix molecules and blood constituents interact with each other are discussed. The many insights gained from this basic knowledge are being extended to further understand physiological and pathological features of vascular

sprouting and maintenance. Understanding these basic principles that drive angiogenesis and vasculogenesis will lead to a more specific therapy of many disorders in ophthalmology and other fields, such as arteriosclerosis, tumor growth, myocardial ischemia and tissue repair.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Adult
Angiogenesis Inducing Agents: PH, physiology
Angiogenesis Inhibitors: PH, physiology
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Animals
Arteriosclerosis: PP, physiopathology
Blood Vessels: GD, growth & development
Diabetic Retinopathy: PP, physiopathology
Endothelial Growth Factors: PH, physiology
Endothelium, Vascular: CY, cytology
English Abstract
Extracellular Matrix: PH, physiology
*Eye Diseases: PP, physiopathology
Eye Neoplasms: PP, physiopathology
Growth Substances: PH, physiology
Infant, Newborn
Intercellular Signaling Peptides and Proteins: PH, physiology
Lymphokines: PH, physiology
Melanoma: PA, pathology
Melanoma: PP, physiopathology
Mice
Morphogenesis
Neoplasms: BS, blood supply
Neoplasms: PP, physiopathology
*Neovascularization, Pathologic
Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
Neovascularization, Pathologic: PP, physiopathology
*Neovascularization, Physiologic
Pericytes
Receptors, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor: PH, physiology
Retinal Neovascularization: PP, physiopathology
Retinopathy of Prematurity: PP, physiopathology
Stem Cells
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inducing Agents); 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Endothelial Growth Factors); 0 (Growth Substances); 0 (Intercellular Signaling Peptides and Proteins); 0 (Lymphokines); 0 (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A); 0 (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors); EC 2.7.1.112 (Receptors, Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor)

L64 ANSWER 9 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003009232 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12515077
TITLE: Antiangiogenesis agents.
AUTHOR: Ciardella Antonio P; Donsoff Irene M; Guyer David R; Adamis Anthony; Yannuzzi Lawrence A
CORPORATE SOURCE: LuEsther T. Mertz Retinal Research Laboratory, Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, 210 E. 64th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA.. aciardella@yahoo.com
SOURCE: Ophthalmology clinics of North America, (2002 Dec) 15 (4) 453-8. Ref: 69
Journal code: 8905383. ISSN: 0896-1549.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030108
Last Updated on STN: 20030205
Entered Medline: 20030204

ABSTRACT:
Although these preliminary results on the use of antiangiogenesis drugs for the treatment of neovascular AMD appear promising, double-masked, placebo-controlled, multicenter clinical trials are needed to demonstrate the therapeutic efficacy of such treatments. For example, the first antiangiogenesis drug tested in AMD, interferon alpha-2a, raised great enthusiasm. Indeed, interferon alpha-2a had been shown to be antiangiogenic in animal and in vitro models. It proved to be ineffective, however, in halting the progression of neovascular AMD in a double-masked, placebo-controlled clinical trial [28]. Another antivasogenesis drug tested in a phase 3 clinical trial is thalidomide [67]. Although the enrollment of patients is finished, the results are not yet known.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
*Choroidal Neovascularization: DT, drug therapy
Choroidal Neovascularization: ET, etiology
Clinical Trials
Interferon Alfa-2a: TU, therapeutic use
Macular Degeneration: CO, complications
***Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy**
Thalidomide: TU, therapeutic use
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 50-35-1 (Thalidomide); 76543-88-9 (Interferon Alfa-2a)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 10 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002639368 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12399735
TITLE: [Age related macular degeneration: a review of anti-angiogenic treatments].
Traitements anti-angiogeniques au cours de la degenerescence maculaire liee a l'age.
AUTHOR: Razavi S; Coscas G; Soubrane G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service Universitaire d'Ophtalmologie de Creteil, Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal de Creteil, 40 avenue de Verdun, 94010 Creteil, France.
SOURCE: Journal francais d'ophtalmologie, (2002 Sep) 25 (7) 747-52.
Ref: 42
Journal code: 7804128. ISSN: 0181-5512.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200212
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20021026
Last Updated on STN: 20021217
Entered Medline: 20021204

ABSTRACT:
In Western countries, age-related macular degeneration is the leading cause of visual loss in people aged 65 and over. Laser photocoagulation has been shown to be beneficial in patients with extra- or juxta-foveal classic choroidal neovascularization (CNV), but the majority of patients with exudative

maculopathy have occult or subfoveal CNV. Laser photocoagulation is plagued by recurrences, which occur in more than 50% of cases. Because of the limited efficacy of laser photocoagulation and the small number of patients who are eligible for treatment, investigators are attempting to develop new modalities to treat CNV. These modalities can be classified into three major categories: surgery, photodynamic and pharmacological treatments.The general mechanism, the regulation of ocular angiogenesis, and current anti-angiogenic treatments are the subject of this review of the recent literature.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Adrenal Cortex Hormones: TU, therapeutic use
Aged
Aging: PH, physiology
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
English Abstract
***Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy**
Macular Degeneration: PP, physiopathology

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Adrenal Cortex Hormones); 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 11 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002434559 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12192207
TITLE: Recombinant interferon alfa 2b therapy in a patient with metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma.
AUTHOR: Yuen Man-Fung; Hon Charmaine; Hui Chee-Kin; Siu Chung-Wah; Lai Ching-Lung
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, The University of Hong Kong, Queen Mary Hospital, Hong Kong.
SOURCE: Journal of clinical gastroenterology, (2002 Sep) 35 (3) 272-5.
Journal code: 7910017. ISSN: 0192-0790.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020823
Last Updated on STN: 20021026
Entered Medline: 20021024

ABSTRACT:
At present, there is no effective treatment of metastatic hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Systemic interferon alfa (IFN-alpha) was found to be of some use in patients with inoperable HCC in two randomized trials. We report a case in which metastatic HCC was cured by systemic IFN-alpha 2b in combination with surgery. A patient developed two bilateral pulmonary metastatic HCC nodules 5 months after the resection of the primary HCC. He was treated with systemic IFN-alpha 2b. One lesion completely disappeared. The other lesion showed an initial response but became resistant to the IFN-alpha 2b therapy after reduction in dosage because of the side effects. This was resected in view of the absence of new metastases after 9 months of IFN-alpha 2b therapy. He remained free from recurrence at 59 months of follow-up. A rare, but reversible, complication of retinal cotton wool spots caused by IFN-alpha 2b occurred in this patient. IFN-alpha 2b is partially effective in treating metastatic HCC. The time for its administration can also serve as an observation period, which is vital in deciding whether definitive surgical treatment of any residual lesions is indicated.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Male
*Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
*Carcinoma, Hepatocellular: DT, drug therapy
Carcinoma, Hepatocellular: SC, secondary
Carcinoma, Hepatocellular: SU, surgery
Hepatectomy

***Interferon Alfa-2b: TU, therapeutic use**
Ischemia: CI, chemically induced
*Liver Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
Liver Neoplasms: PA, pathology
Liver Neoplasms: SU, surgery
*Lung Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
Lung Neoplasms: SC, secondary
Lung Neoplasms: SU, surgery
Middle Aged
Pneumonectomy
Retina
Retinal Vessels: DE, drug effects
alpha-Fetoproteins: AN, analysis
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (alpha-Fetoproteins)

L64 ANSWER 12 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002159436 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11891206
TITLE: Inhibition of proliferative retinopathy by the anti-vascular agent combretastatin-A4.
AUTHOR: Griggs Jeremy; Skepper Jeremy N; Smith Gerry A; Brindle Kevin M; Metcalfe James C; Hesketh Robin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: American journal of pathology, (2002 Mar) 160 (3) 1097-103. Journal code: 0370502. ISSN: 0002-9440.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020314
Last Updated on STN: 20020404
Entered Medline: 20020402

ABSTRACT:
Retinal neovascularization occurs in a variety of diseases including diabetic retinopathy, the most common cause of blindness in the developed world. There is accordingly considerable incentive to develop drugs that target the aberrant angiogenesis associated with these conditions. Previous studies have shown that a number of anti-angiogenic agents can inhibit retinal neovascularization in a well-characterized murine model of **ischemia**-induced proliferative **retinopathy**. Combretastatin-A4 (CA-4) is an anti-vascular tubulin-binding agent currently undergoing clinical evaluation for the treatment of solid tumors. We have recently shown that CA-4 is not tumor-specific but elicits anti-vascular effects in nonneoplastic angiogenic vessels. In this study we have examined the capacity of CA-4 to inhibit retinal neovascularization in vivo. CA-4 caused a dose-dependent inhibition of neovascularization with no apparent side effects. The absence of vascular abnormalities or remnants of disrupted neovessels in retinas of CA-4-treated mice suggests an anti-angiogenic mechanism in this model, in contrast to the anti-vascular effects observed against established tumor vessels. Importantly, histological and immunohistochemical analyses indicated that CA-4 permitted the development of normal retinal vasculature while inhibiting aberrant neovascularization. These data are consistent with CA-4 eliciting tissue-dependent anti-angiogenic effects and suggest that CA-4 has potential in the treatment of nonneoplastic diseases with an angiogenic component.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology**
Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
Animals
*Antineoplastic Agents, Phytogenic: PD, pharmacology

Antineoplastic Agents, Phytogenic: TU, therapeutic use
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Endothelium, Vascular: DE, drug effects
Endothelium, Vascular: PA, pathology
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
*Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
*Retinal Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Retinal Diseases: PA, pathology
*Stilbenes: PD, pharmacology
Stilbenes: TU, therapeutic use
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 117048-59-6 (combretastatin A-4)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Antineoplastic Agents, Phytogenic); 0 (Stilbenes)

L64 ANSWER 13 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002154749 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11782462
TITLE: Down-regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor and up-regulation of pigment epithelium-derived factor: a possible mechanism for the anti-angiogenic activity of plasminogen kringle 5.
AUTHOR: Gao Guoquan; Li Yan; Gee Stephen; Dudley Andrew; Fant James; Crosson Craig; Ma Jian-xing
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Medical University of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina 29403, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: EY09741 (NEI)
EY12231 (NEI)
EY12600 (NEI)
SOURCE: Journal of biological chemistry, (2002 Mar 15) 277 (11) 9492-7.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020312
Last Updated on STN: 20030105
Entered Medline: 20020405

ABSTRACT:
We have previously shown that intravitreal injection of plasminogen kringle 5 (K5), a potent angiogenic inhibitor, inhibits ischemia-induced retinal neovascularization in a rat model. Here we report that K5 down-regulates an endogenous angiogenic stimulator, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and up-regulates an angiogenic inhibitor, pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) in a dose-dependent manner in vascular cells and in the retina. The regulation of VEGF and PEDF by K5 in the retina correlates with its anti-angiogenic effect in a rat model of **ischemia**-induced **retinopathy**. Retinal RNA levels of VEGF and PEDF are also changed by K5. K5 inhibits the p42/p44 MAP kinase activation and nuclear translocation of hypoxia-inducible factor-1alpha, which may be responsible for the down-regulation of VEGF. Down-regulation of endogenous angiogenic stimulators and up-regulation of endogenous angiogenic inhibitors, thus leading toward restoration of the balance in angiogenic control, may represent a mechanism for the anti-angiogenic activity of K5.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Active Transport, Cell Nucleus: DE, drug effects
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology**
Down-Regulation
*Endothelial Growth Factors: AI, antagonists & inhibitors

Endothelial Growth Factors: GE, genetics
Kringles
*Lymphokines: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Lymphokines: GE, genetics
Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases: ME, metabolism
Phosphorylation
*Plasminogen: PD, pharmacology
*Proteins: BI, biosynthesis
Proteins: GE, genetics
RNA, Messenger: AN, analysis
Retina: ME, metabolism
Retinal Neovascularization
*Serpins: BI, biosynthesis
Serpins: GE, genetics
Transcription Factors: ME, metabolism
Up-Regulation
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 9001-91-6 (Plasminogen)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Endothelial Growth Factors); 0 (HIF1alpha protein); 0 (Lymphokines); 0 (Proteins); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (Serpins); 0 (Transcription Factors); 0 (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A); 0 (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors); 0 (pigment epithelium-derived factor); EC 2.7.1.37 (Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases)

L64 ANSWER 14 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002009496 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11336594
TITLE: Anti-angiogenic therapy of proliferative diabetic retinopathy.
COMMENT: Erratum in: Expert Opin Pharmacother 2001 Apr;2(4):727
AUTHOR: Danis R P; Ciulla T A; Criswell M; Pratt L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Indiana University School of Medicine, 702 Rotary Circle, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA.. rdanis@iupui.edu
SOURCE: Expert opinion on pharmacotherapy, (2001 Mar) 2 (3) 395-407. Ref: 84
Journal code: 100897346. ISSN: 1465-6566.
PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200209
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020121
Last Updated on STN: 20020921
Entered Medline: 20020919

ABSTRACT:
Proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) remains one of the major causes of acquired blindness in developed nations. This is true despite the development of laser treatment, which can prevent blindness in the majority of those who develop this complication. The hallmark of PDR is neovascularisation (NV), abnormal angiogenesis that may ultimately cause severe vitreous cavity bleeding and/or retinal detachment. Pharmacologic therapy aimed at preventing NV, as an adjunct to laser treatment, or as an alternative to laser treatment, would be a welcome addition to the armamentarium. PDR could be prevented by improved metabolic control or by pharmacologically blunting the biochemical consequences of hyperglycaemia (e.g., with aldose reductase inhibitors, inhibitors of non-enzymatic glycation or by protein kinase C (PKC) inhibition). The

angiogenesis in PDR could be treated via growth factor (e.g., vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), insulin like growth factor-1) blockade, integrin (e.g., alpha-v beta-3) blockade or extracellular matrix alteration (e.g., with steroid compounds), or interference with intracellular signal transduction pathways (e.g., PKC and mitogen activated protein kinase pathway proteins). Numerous potentially useful anti-angiogenic compounds are in development, but two drugs are presently in clinical trials for the treatment of the preproliferative stage of PDR.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Aldehyde Reductase: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Blood Glucose: AN, analysis
***Diabetic Retinopathy: DT, drug therapy**
Endothelial Growth Factors: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Glycosylation End Products, Advanced: PH, physiology
Insulin-Like Growth Factor I: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Lasers: TU, therapeutic use
Lymphokines: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Microsurgery
Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Protein Kinase C: AI, antagonists & inhibitors
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A
Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 67763-96-6 (Insulin-Like Growth Factor I)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Blood Glucose); 0 (Endothelial Growth Factors); 0 (Glycosylation End Products, Advanced); 0 (Lymphokines); 0 (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A); 0 (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors); EC 1.1.1.21 (Aldehyde Reductase); EC 2.7.1.37 (Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases); EC 2.7.1.37 (Protein Kinase C)

L64 ANSWER 15 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001463146 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11508321

TITLE: Study of antiangiogenic agents with possible therapeutic applications in neoplastic disorders and macular degeneration.

AUTHOR: Ambrus J L; Toumbis C A; Karakousis C P; Kulaylat M; Akhter S; Plavsic L

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, State University of NY at Buffalo Medical School-Kaleida Health Systems, 14203, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of medicine, (2000) 31 (5-6) 278-82.
Journal code: 7505566. ISSN: 0025-7850.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200111

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010820
Last Updated on STN: 20011105
Entered Medline: 20011101

ABSTRACT:
Using a previously developed method (Ambrus, et al., 1991), we found that pentoxifylline and thalidomide potentiate each others antiangiogenic effect induced by human malignant melanoma cells in the cornea of Macaca arctoides monkeys.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology**
Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use
Animals

Cells, Cultured
*Cornea: DE, drug effects
***Corneal Neovascularization: DT, drug therapy**
Corneal Neovascularization: PA, pathology
Drug Combinations
Enzyme Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology
Keratinocytes
Macaca
Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy
*Melanoma: PA, pathology
*Pentoxifylline: PD, pharmacology
***Thalidomide: PD, pharmacology**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 50-35-1 (Thalidomide); 6493-05-6 (Pentoxifylline)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Drug Combinations); 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 16 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001458672 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11226284
TITLE: Prevention of **ischemia**-induced **retinopathy** by the natural ocular antiangiogenic agent pigment epithelium-derived factor.
COMMENT: Comment in: Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2001 Feb 27;98(5):2122-4. PubMed ID: 11226201
AUTHOR: Stellmach V; Crawford S E; Zhou W; Bouck N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology-Immunology, Robert H. Lurie Comprehensive Cancer Center, Northwestern University Medical School, 320 East Superior Street, Chicago, IL 60611, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA52750 (NCI)
CA64239 (NCI)
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (2001 Feb 27) 98 (5) 2593-7. Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010816
Last Updated on STN: 20030105
Entered Medline: 20010913

ABSTRACT:
Aberrant blood vessel growth in the retina that underlies the pathology of proliferative diabetic retinopathy and retinopathy of prematurity is the result of the ischemia-driven disruption of the normally antiangiogenic environment of the retina. In this study, we show that a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis found naturally in the normal eye, pigment epithelium-derived growth factor (PEDF), inhibits such aberrant blood vessel growth in a murine model of ***ischemia*** -induced **retinopathy**. Inhibition was proportional to dose and systemic delivery of recombinant protein at daily doses as low as 2.2 mg/kg could prevent aberrant endothelial cells from crossing the inner limiting membrane. PEDF appeared to inhibit angiogenesis by causing apoptosis of activated endothelial cells, because it induced apoptosis in cultured endothelial cells and an 8-fold increase in apoptotic endothelial cells could be detected in situ when the ischemic retinas of PEDF-treated animals were compared with vehicle-treated controls. The ability of low doses of PEDF to curtail aberrant growth of ocular endothelial cells without overt harm to retinal morphology suggests that this natural protein may be beneficial in the treatment of a variety of retinal vasculopathies.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology**

Animals
Apoptosis
Cells, Cultured
Diabetic Retinopathy: ET, etiology
***Diabetic Retinopathy: PC, prevention & control**
Disease Models, Animal
Endothelium, Vascular: CY, cytology
Endothelium, Vascular: DE, drug effects
***Ischemia: CO, complications**
Mice
Mice, Inbred C57BL
*Proteins: PD, pharmacology
Recombinant Proteins: PD, pharmacology
***Retinal Vessels: DE, drug effects**
*Serpins: PD, pharmacology
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Proteins); 0 (Recombinant Proteins); 0 (Serpins); 0 (pigment epithelium-derived factor)

L64 ANSWER 17 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001386889 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11440624
TITLE: Systemically expressed soluble Tie2 inhibits intraocular neovascularization.
AUTHOR: Hangai M; Moon Y S; Kitaya N; Chan C K; Wu D Y; Peters K G; Ryan S J; Hinton D R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology, Keck School of Medicine at the University of Southern California, 2011 Zonal Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90033, USA.
SOURCE: Human gene therapy, (2001 Jul 1) 12 (10) 1311-21. Journal code: 9008950. ISSN: 1043-0342.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200109
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20011001
Last Updated on STN: 20011001
Entered Medline: 20010927

ABSTRACT:
Retinal and choroidal neovascularization are the most frequent causes of severe and progressive vision loss. Studies have demonstrated that Tie2, an endothelial-specific receptor tyrosine kinase, plays a key role in angiogenesis. In this study, we determined whether adenovirus-mediated gene delivery of extracellular domain of the Tie2 receptor (ExTek) could inhibit experimental retinal and choroidal neovascularization. Immunofluorescence histochemistry with a monoclonal antibody to human Tie2 showed that Tie2 expression is prominent around and within the base of newly formed blood vessels of retinal and choroidal neovascular lesions. A single intramuscular injection of adenovirus expressing ExTek genes achieved plasma levels of ExTek exceeding 500 microg/ml in mice for 10 days (in neonates) and 7 days (in adults). This treatment inhibited retinal neovascularization by 47% ($p < 0.05$) in a murine model of **ischemia**-induced **retinopathy**. The same treatment reduced the incidence and extent of sodium fluorescein leakage from choroidal neovascular lesions by 52% ($p < 0.05$) and 36% ($p < 0.01$), respectively, in a laser-induced murine choroidal neovascularization model. The same mice showed a 45% ($p < 0.001$) reduction of integrated area of the choroidal neovascularization. These findings indicate that Tie2 signaling is a common component of the angiogenic pathway in both retinal and choroidal neovascularization, providing a potentially useful target in the treatment of intraocular neovascular diseases.
CONTROLLED TERM: Adenoviridae: GE, genetics

Age Factors
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: PD, pharmacology**
Animals
*Choroid: BS, blood supply
Fluorescein: PD, pharmacology
*Gene Therapy: MT, methods
Ischemia
Mice
Microscopy, Fluorescence
Neoplasm Proteins: BL, blood
Neoplasm Proteins: CH, chemistry
*Neoplasm Proteins: GE, genetics
*Neovascularization, Pathologic
Protein Structure, Tertiary
*Proto-Oncogene Proteins
Receptor, TIE-2
***Retinal Vessels: ME, metabolism**
Signal Transduction
Time Factors

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 2321-07-5 (Fluorescein)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (MEN1 protein, human); 0 (Neoplasm Proteins); 0 (Proto-Oncogene Proteins); EC 2.7.1.112 (Receptor, TIE-2)

L64 ANSWER 18 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001367970 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11245278
TITLE: Local anti-angiogenic brain tumor therapies.
AUTHOR: Sipos E P; Brem H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Neurosurgery, Walter Reed Army Medical Center Washington D.C., USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: CA52857 (NCI)
SOURCE: Journal of neuro-oncology, (2000 Oct-Nov) 50 (1-2) 181-8. Ref: 93
Journal code: 8309335. ISSN: 0167-594X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200106
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010702
Last Updated on STN: 20010702
Entered Medline: 20010628

ABSTRACT:
The critical role of angiogenesis in the growth of solid tumors, including neoplasms of the central nervous system, has provided the impetus for research leading to the discovery of inhibitors of tumor neovascularization. The therapeutic potential of systemically administered antiangiogenic drugs for brain tumors, however, is limited by a variety of anatomic and physiologic barriers to drug delivery. Implantable controlled-release polymers for local drug administration directly into the tumor parenchyma have therefore been developed to achieve therapeutic concentrations of these drugs within the brain while minimizing systemic toxicity. With use of these polymers, successful antiangiogenic therapy for treatment of experimental intracranial malignancies has been achieved. This has been demonstrated with a variety of otherwise unrelated drugs -- including the angiostatic steroids, tetracycline derivatives, and amiloride -- which modulate collagenase activity, and thus, basement membrane and interstitial matrix metabolism. Controlled-release polymers provide a clinically practicable method of achieving sustained antiangiogenic therapy which can be readily used in combination with other

treatment modalities such as cytoreductive surgery, radiation, and cytotoxic chemotherapy.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
Amiloride: TU, therapeutic use
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
Animals
Antibiotics, Antineoplastic: TU, therapeutic use
Biological Factors: IP, isolation & purification
Biological Factors: TU, therapeutic use
Blood-Brain Barrier
Brain Neoplasms: BS, blood supply
*Brain Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
Brain Neoplasms: PA, pathology
Cartilage: CH, chemistry
Corneal Neovascularization: DT, drug therapy
Delayed-Action Preparations
Forecasting
Glioma: BS, blood supply
Glioma: DT, drug therapy
Glioma: PA, pathology
Heparin: TU, therapeutic use
Hydrocortisone: TU, therapeutic use
Mice
Mice, Nude
*Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
Polymers
Rabbits
Tetracyclines: TU, therapeutic use
Thalidomide: TU, therapeutic use

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 2609-46-3 (Amiloride); 50-23-7 (Hydrocortisone); 50-35-1 (Thalidomide); 9005-49-6 (Heparin)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Antibiotics, Antineoplastic); 0 (Biological Factors); 0 (Delayed-Action Preparations); 0 (Polymers); 0 (Tetracyclines)

L64 ANSWER 19 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001218632 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11309996

TITLE: Inhibitors of neovascularization.

AUTHOR: York J; Glaser B; Murphy R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Glaser Murphy Retina Treatment Center, 901 Dulaney Valley Road, Suite 200, Baltimore, MD 21204, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of ophthalmic nursing & technology, (2000 Jul-Aug) 19 (4) 194-7. Ref: 11
Journal code: 8219658. ISSN: 0744-7132.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Nursing Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200106

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010611
Last Updated on STN: 20010611
Entered Medline: 20010607

ABSTRACT:
The use of neovascular inhibitors in the treatment of CNV will no doubt have a profound impact in the future. However, complex issues surround the use of these agents. Careful clinical trials will be necessary to determine the optimal parameters for their use. Furthermore, it must be determined whether these inhibitors will be most efficacious as primary agents or as agents used to augment the efficacy of photoreactive laser treatment or feeder vessel

treatment.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**
***Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy**
*Macular Degeneration: PP, physiopathology
*Neovascularization, Pathologic: PP, physiopathology
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors)

L64 ANSWER 20 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001087920 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11133880
TITLE: The effect of an angiostatic steroid on neovascularization in a rat model of retinopathy of prematurity.
AUTHOR: Penn J S; Rajaratnam V S; Collier R J; Clark A F
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, Tennessee 37232-8808, USA.. john.penn@mcmail.vanderbilt.edu
CONTRACT NUMBER: EY07533 (NEI)
SOURCE: Investigative ophthalmology & visual science, (2001 Jan) 42 (1) 283-90.
Journal code: 7703701. ISSN: 0146-0404.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010322
Last Updated on STN: 20010322
Entered Medline: 20010118

ABSTRACT:
PURPOSE: The inhibition of angiogenesis by angiostatic steroids has been demonstrated in a variety of systems, including rabbit and rat cornea. There is considerable interest in the therapeutic potential of this class of compounds for angiogenic ocular conditions such as diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, and retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). This study was designed to test the capacity of an angiostatic steroid, anecortave acetate, to inhibit retinal neovascularization using a rat model of ROP and to investigate the mechanism of the effect. METHODS: At birth, rats were placed in an atmosphere of varying oxygen that produces retinal neovascular changes that approximate human ROP. The rats then received intravitreal injections of either anecortave acetate or vehicle at varying times, and all were subsequently placed in room air. Retinas were assessed for plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI)-1 mRNA level by RNase protection assay at 1, 2, and 3 days after injection and for normal and abnormal blood vessel growth 3 days later. RESULTS: A significant reduction in the severity of abnormal retinal neovascularization was observed in the steroid-treated eyes compared with vehicle-injected eyes in ROP rats, yet the extent of normal total retinal vascular area was not significantly different. The drug had no effect on either retinal vascular area or neovascularization when tested in room air-raised control rats. Drug-injected eyes demonstrated a six- to ninefold increase in PAI-1 mRNA at 1 to 3 days after injection. CONCLUSIONS: This study represents the first therapeutic effect of an angiostatic steroid in an animal model of neovascular retinopathy. Additionally, the induction of PAI-1 indicates a mechanism of action for this class of compounds, and this is a novel finding in vivo. Because anecortave acetate significantly inhibited pathologic retinal angiogenesis in this model, while not significantly affecting normal intraretinal vessels, it holds therapeutic potential for a number of human ocular conditions in which angiogenesis plays a critical pathologic role.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
***Angiogenesis Inhibitors: TU, therapeutic use**

Animals
Animals, Newborn
Blotting, Northern
Disease Models, Animal
Infant, Newborn
Injections
Nuclease Protection Assays
Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1: BI, biosynthesis
Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1: GE, genetics
*Pregnadienediols: TU, therapeutic use
RNA Probes
RNA, Messenger: BI, biosynthesis
Random Allocation
Rats
Rats, Sprague-Dawley
Retinal Neovascularization: ME, metabolism
Retinal Neovascularization: PA, pathology
*Retinal Neovascularization: PC, prevention & control
***Retinopathy of Prematurity: DT, drug therapy**
Retinopathy of Prematurity: ME, metabolism
Retinopathy of Prematurity: PA, pathology
Vitreous Body

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Angiogenesis Inhibitors); 0 (Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1); 0 (Pregnadienediols); 0 (RNA Probes); 0 (RNA, Messenger); 0 (anecortave acetate)

L64 ANSWER 21 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95320558 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7541149
TITLE: An inside job. IL-12 attacks tumors on two fronts, but can it win the battle?.
AUTHOR: Leutwyler K
SOURCE: Scientific American, (1995 Jul) 273 (1) 24. Ref: 0
Journal code: 0404400. ISSN: 0036-8733.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199508
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950817
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19950803
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Animals
Clinical Trials
Corneal Neovascularization: DT, drug therapy
***Interleukin-12: PD, pharmacology**
Mice
*Neoplasms, Experimental: BS, blood supply
*Neoplasms, Experimental: DT, drug therapy
*Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 187348-17-0 (Interleukin-12)

L64 ANSWER 22 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95255149 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7537655
TITLE: Rethinking thalidomide.
AUTHOR: Anonymous
SOURCE: Environmental health perspectives, (1995 Feb) 103 (2) 132.
Journal code: 0330411. ISSN: 0091-6765.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: News Announcement
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199506
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950615
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19950605
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Animals
***Diabetic Retinopathy: DT, drug therapy**
*Eye: BS, blood supply
***Macular Degeneration: DT, drug therapy**
Neovascularization, Pathologic: DT, drug therapy
Rabbits
***Thalidomide: TU, therapeutic use**
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 50-35-1 (Thalidomide)

L64 ANSWER 23 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81093012 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7005131
TITLE: The treatment of lepra reaction in lepromatous leprosy. Fifteen years' experience with thalidomide.
AUTHOR: Sheskin J
SOURCE: International journal of dermatology, (1980 Jul-Aug) 19 (6) 318-22. Ref: 67
Journal code: 0243704. ISSN: 0011-9059.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 198103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810317
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Iritis: DT, drug therapy
Leprosy: CO, complications
*Leprosy: DT, drug therapy
Neuritis: DT, drug therapy
Skin Diseases: DT, drug therapy
Thalidomide: AE, adverse effects
Thalidomide: PD, pharmacology
***Thalidomide: TU, therapeutic use**
Time Factors
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 50-35-1 (Thalidomide)

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=> d que l57
L16       27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18       18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19       12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L37     1010732 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GENERAL REVIEW/DT
L50       42717 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  STOMACH NEOPLASMS/CT
L57           2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L19 AND L50 AND L37

=> d iall l57 1-2

L57  ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   95336179     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 7611752
TITLE:              Biomodulation of 5-fluorouracil by interferon.
AUTHOR:             Aiba K
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Division of Clinical Chemotherapy, Japanese Foundation for
                    Cancer Research.
SOURCE:             Gan to kagaku ryoho. Cancer & chemotherapy, (1995 Jul) 22
                    (8) 1018-27.  Ref: 50
                    Journal code: 7810034. ISSN: 0385-0684.
PUB. COUNTRY:       Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                      General Review; (REVIEW)
                    (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE:           Japanese
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        199508
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 19950828
                    Last Updated on STN: 19950828
                    Entered Medline: 19950815
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angiogenesis inhibitors + diseases of claim 9

ABSTRACT:
The biomodulation (BM) of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) by interferon (IFN) is reviewed both preclinically and clinically, stressing clinical relevance. A number of preclinical evaluations of a combination of 5-FU and IFN were performed before Wadler et al. developed an active biomodulation therapy with a combination of 5-FU and IFN. However, extensive preclinical investigations have been performed very recently showing that IFN can enhance cytotoxic effects of 5-FU through various mechanisms, not only by increased anabolism of 5-FU to 5-fluoro 2'-deoxyuridine monophosphate (FdUMP) or 5-fluorouridine (FUR), inhibition of thymidine kinase activity, possible alternation of pharmacokinetics of 5-FU, but also by biological response modification. Since a high response rate of 76.4% in patients with previously untreated advanced metastatic colorectal cancer was reported by Wadler et al., with the combination of 5-FU and IFN, consecutive extensive phase II studies of the combination have been undertaken and shown a modest response rate ranging from 25% to 43% for colorectal cancer. An attempt to add leucovorin (LV) to the combination of 5-FU and IFN has so far appeared less successful. It showed almost the same efficacy in terms of response rate and survival, but more significant side effects. A further study is warranted to evaluate the optimal dose and schedule of IFN in combination with 5-FU or the 5-FU and LV combination chemotherapy in the proper sense of biomodulation. The role of biomodulating chemotherapy of 5-FU by IFN or IFN and LV must also be investigated in the field of head and neck cancers, esophageal cancer, biliary tract cancer, all of which are relatively sensitive to the effector of 5-FU.

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CONTROLLED TERM:    Check Tags: Human
                     Clinical Trials, Phase II
                     Colorectal Neoplasms: PA, pathology
                    *Colorectal Neoplasms: TH, therapy
                     Drug Synergism
                     Drug Therapy, Combination
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English Abstract
*Fluorouracil: AD, administration & dosage
***Interferon Alfa-2b: AD, administration & dosage**
Leucovorin: AD, administration & dosage
Stomach Neoplasms: PA, pathology
Stomach Neoplasms: TH, therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 51-21-8 (Fluorouracil); 58-05-9 (Leucovorin); 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)

L57 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95069606 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7978897
TITLE: The clinical use of interferons in the management of neuroendocrine gastroenteropancreatic tumors.
AUTHOR: Oberg K; Eriksson B; Janson E T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Internal Medicine, University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden.
SOURCE: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (1994 Sep 15) 733 471-8. Ref: 33
Journal code: 7506858. ISSN: 0077-8923.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199412
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950110
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19941202
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Carcinoid Tumor: TH, therapy
Interferon Type I, Recombinant: AE, adverse effects
***Interferon Type I, Recombinant: TU, therapeutic use**
Interferon-alpha: AE, adverse effects
***Interferon-alpha: TU, therapeutic use**
*Neuroendocrine Tumors: TH, therapy
*Pancreatic Neoplasms: TH, therapy
***Stomach Neoplasms: TH, therapy**
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Interferon Type I, Recombinant); 0 (Interferon-alpha)

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=> d que 163
L16       27050 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANGIOGENESIS INHIBITORS+NT/CT
L18       18915 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L16(L)(TU OR AD OR PD OR PK)/CT
L19       12389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L18/MAJ
L37     1010732 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  GENERAL REVIEW/DT
L44       41389 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS/CT
L45       92936 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  LUNG NEOPLASMS+NT/CT
L46      113317 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  BREAST NEOPLASMS+NT/CT
L47       27635 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  BLADDER NEOPLASMS/CT
L48       35291 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  KIDNEY NEOPLASMS+NT/CT
L49       43037 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  COLONIC NEOPLASMS+NT/CT
L51       29803 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS+NT/CT
L52       36403 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  OVARIAN NEOPLASMS+NT/CT
L53       44451 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  MELANOMA+NT/CT
L54       30544 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR/CT
L55       77067 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  SARCOMA+NT/CT
L56       10559 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  LYMPHOMA, DIFFUSE+NT/CT
L58       85285 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ((L44 OR L45 OR L46 OR L47 OR L48 OR
                L49) OR (L51 OR L52 OR L53 OR L54 OR L55 OR L56))(L)(DT OR
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many answers with all of these, so I gave you the 15 oldest review articles

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               PC)/CT
L59        52129 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L58/MAJ
L61           90 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L59 AND L19 AND L37
L62           79 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  AB/FA AND L61
L63           79 SOR L62 1- PY A


=> d iall l63 1-15; fil hom

L63  ANSWER 1 OF 79     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2000281872     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 10822464
TITLE:              Interferon treatment of renal cell carcinoma. Current
                    status and future prospects.
AUTHOR:             Krown S E
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer
                    Center, New York, New York 10021, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER:    CA-33049 (NCI)
SOURCE:             Cancer, (1987 Feb 1) 59 (3 Suppl) 647-51.  Ref: 37
                    Journal code: 0374236. ISSN: 0008-543X.
PUB. COUNTRY:       United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
                      General Review; (REVIEW)
                    (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        200006
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 20000622
                    Last Updated on STN: 20000622
                    Entered Medline: 20000614
ABSTRACT:
Studies with various interferon alpha preparations, including interferons
induced in human leukocytes, interferon alfa-N1, interferon alfa-2a, and
interferon alfa-2b, have all provided evidence for modest but reproducible
antitumor activity in advanced renal cell carcinoma.  Review of the data
suggests that maximal response rates are achieved when interferon alpha is
administered within a fairly restricted range of moderate to high doses,
whereas extremely low or extremely high dosage regimens appear less likely to
induce therapeutic response.  Preliminary evidence suggests that interferons
beta and gamma may also induce regression of metastatic renal cell carcinoma.
Recent in vitro and animal studies have shown that combinations of interferon
gamma with interferon alpha or interferon beta, produce synergistic biologic
activities, suggesting that the various interferons may have different pathways
of action related to agent-specific cellular receptors.  Possible interactions
of different interferon species given concurrently to patients with renal cell
carcinoma are under investigation, as are combinations of interferon alpha with
chemotherapeutic agents.  Despite in vitro data suggesting enhanced
antiproliferative activity for the combination of interferon alpha and
vinblastine, most clinical studies of this combination have proved to be no
more effective than interferon alpha alone, but they have provided evidence of
increased toxicity.  The recent identification and purification of other
biologically active cytokines, such as tumor necrosis factor and interleukin-2,
and of monoclonal antibodies that recognize unique cell surface antigens on
renal carcinoma cells, provide exciting possibilities for combination regimens
with various interferon species.
CONTROLLED TERM:    Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S.
                    Gov't, P.H.S.
                     Animals
                     Antineoplastic Agents: AD, administration & dosage
                    *Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
                     Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: TU,
                    therapeutic use
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***Carcinoma, Renal Cell: DT, drug therapy**
Carcinoma, Renal Cell: SC, secondary
Drug Synergism
Forecasting
Immunotherapy
Interferon Type I, Recombinant: AD, administration & dosage
***Interferon Type I, Recombinant: TU, therapeutic use**
Interferon Type II: TU, therapeutic use
Interferon-alpha: AD, administration & dosage
***Interferon-alpha: TU, therapeutic use**
Interferon-beta: TU, therapeutic use
***Kidney Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy**
Remission Induction

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 77238-31-4 (Interferon-beta); 82115-62-6 (Interferon Type II)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols); 0 (Interferon Type I, Recombinant); 0 (Interferon-alpha)

L63 ANSWER 2 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91206418 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2018047
TITLE: Antiretroviral therapy in combination with interferon for AIDS-related Kaposi's sarcoma.
AUTHOR: Fischl M A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, University of Miami School of Medicine, Florida 33101.
SOURCE: American journal of medicine, (1991 Apr 10) 90 (4A) 2S-7S. Ref: 36
Journal code: 0267200. ISSN: 0002-9343.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, ACADEMIC)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; AIDS
ENTRY MONTH: 199105
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910607
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19910523

ABSTRACT:
In vitro studies have shown that 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (zidovudine, AZT) and interferon synergistically inhibit the replication of the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV) in peripheral blood mononuclear cells at concentrations achievable in patients. Interferon alfa can cause lesions to regress in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)-related Kaposi's sarcoma (KS). Although zidovudine has no significant effect on the regression of these lesions, it does have antiviral activity in these patients as manifested by a decline in serum HIV antigen. However, when used separately, the two drugs can have serious side effects in some patients. In addition, the development of zidovudine-resistant strains has been noted in patients with advanced HIV disease receiving zidovudine for nine months or longer. Three in vivo trials have been initiated to assess possible advantages of combination therapy with zidovudine and interferon alfa in patients with AIDS-related KS. The incidence of serious adverse reactions, therapeutic efficacy, and the rate of emergence of zidovudine-resistant strains of HIV were evaluated. Preliminary results indicate that combination therapy with interferon alfa and zidovudine can safely be administered to patients with AIDS-related KS in doses that elicit antitumor and antiviral responses and

discourage the potential emergence of zidovudine-resistant HIV strains.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
*Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: CO, complications
Clinical Trials
Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
Drug Therapy, Combination
HIV Antigens: IP, isolation & purification
***Interferon Type I, Recombinant: AD, administration & dosage**
Interferon Type I, Recombinant: TU, therapeutic use
Sarcoma, Kaposi: CO, complications
***Sarcoma, Kaposi: DT, drug therapy**
*Zidovudine: AD, administration & dosage
Zidovudine: AE, adverse effects
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 30516-87-1 (Zidovudine)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (HIV Antigens); 0 (Interferon Type I, Recombinant)

L63 ANSWER 3 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95084211 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7992096
TITLE: Combination of chemotherapy with interleukin-2 and interferon-alfa for the treatment of advanced melanoma.
AUTHOR: Buzaid A C; Legha S S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Melanoma/Sarcoma, University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston 77030.
SOURCE: Seminars in oncology, (1994 Dec) 21 (6 Suppl 14) 23-8.
Ref: 46
Journal code: 0420432. ISSN: 0093-7754.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199501
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950124
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19950112

ABSTRACT:
The antitumor activity of available chemotherapy regimens against advanced melanoma is modest. Likewise, the results with biologic response modifiers such as interleukin-2 (IL-2) and interferon-alfa (IFN-alpha), used alone or in combination, also have been disappointing, although some patients experience very durable remissions. However, the combination of cisplatin-based chemotherapy with IL-2 plus IFN-alpha, referred to as biochemotherapy, has shown encouraging preliminary results. Investigators at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center have conducted a series of phase II studies exploring different schedules of chemotherapy administration using a regimen of cisplatin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (CVD) and IL-2 plus IFN-alpha (biotherapy). Alternating CVD with biotherapy every 6 weeks produced a response rate similar to that obtained by using CVD alone. The administration of biotherapy immediately after CVD followed by a sandwich of biotherapy/CVD/biotherapy appears to be superior to CVD alone. Finally, the administration of biotherapy concurrently with CVD also appears to be superior to CVD alone. Similar results were observed by other investigators using a cisplatin-based regimen in combination with IL-2 plus IFN-alpha. The mechanism of antitumor effect of biochemotherapy remains unclear. Preliminary results of laboratory studies performed at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center suggest that the biotherapy may act by enhancing the cytotoxic effect of CVD, possibly by activation of

tumor-infiltrating macrophages, which release pro-oxidants that affect the DNA repair process of the tumor cells. Collectively, these clinical and laboratory findings indicate that biotherapy may be synergistic with cisplatin-based regimens and that the sequence of administration appears to be important.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: PD, pharmacology
*Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: TU, therapeutic use
*Cisplatin: AD, administration & dosage
Cisplatin: PD, pharmacology
Clinical Trials, Phase II
Combined Modality Therapy
Dacarbazine: AD, administration & dosage
Dacarbazine: PD, pharmacology
Drug Administration Schedule
Interferon-alpha: PD, pharmacology
***Interferon-alpha: TU, therapeutic use**
Interleukin-2: PD, pharmacology
*Interleukin-2: TU, therapeutic use
***Melanoma: DT, drug therapy**
*Melanoma: TH, therapy
Vinblastine: AD, administration & dosage
Vinblastine: PD, pharmacology

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 15663-27-1 (Cisplatin); 4342-03-4 (Dacarbazine); 865-21-4 (Vinblastine)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols); 0 (Interferon-alpha); 0 (Interleukin-2)

L63 ANSWER 4 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96001424 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7571029
TITLE: Long-lasting complete remission of pulmonary metastases consequent to renal cell carcinoma obtained with interferon-beta therapy: review of the literature and a case report.
AUTHOR: Scoponi C; Torresi U; Di Giuseppe M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Oncology, Hospital of Macerata, Italy.
SOURCE: Tumori, (1995 May-Jun) 81 (3) 201-3. Ref: 24
Journal code: 0111356. ISSN: 0300-8916.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199511
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19951227
Last Updated on STN: 19951227
Entered Medline: 19951106

ABSTRACT:
This case report describes a complete remission of pulmonary metastases, consequent to renal cancer, achieved with interferon-beta therapy. After nephrectomy (July 1990), this female patient was proposed for therapeutic assessment: vinblastine chemotherapy was carried out for 10 cycles, whereas concomitant immunotherapy of interferon-alpha was discontinued after 30 days owing to lack of tolerability. In replacement, interferon-beta administration from the 5th cycle of chemotherapy at the dose of 3 MIU 3 times a week was well tolerated. Interferon-beta was interrupted 27 months later, due to an increase in transaminase levels. Partial remission of pulmonary metastases was assessed after 9 months of interferon-beta therapy, and a complete remission was

assessed after 1 and 2 years of therapy. In November 1994, the patient was still in good clinical conditions and disease-free after 37 months from the achievement of complete remission.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human
Aged
*Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
***Carcinoma, Renal Cell: DT, drug therapy**
Carcinoma, Renal Cell: SC, secondary
***Interferon-beta: TU, therapeutic use**
*Kidney Neoplasms: PA, pathology
***Lung Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy**
Lung Neoplasms: SC, secondary

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 77238-31-4 (Interferon-beta)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents)

L63 ANSWER 5 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95366810 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7639570

TITLE: [Clinical trial with intravesical alfa-2b interferon for the prevention of T1 transitional carcinoma of the bladder: preliminary results. Review of the bibliography].
Ensayo clinico con interferon alfa-2b endovesical en la profilaxis del carcinoma transicional de vejiga T1: resultados preliminares. Discusion de la bibliografia.

AUTHOR: Portillo Martin J A; Martin Garcia B; Hernandez Rodriguez R; Correas Gomez M A; Gutierrez Banos J L; del Valle Schaan J I; Monge Mirallas J M; Roca Edreira A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Servicio de Urologia, Hospital Universitario, Marques de Valdecilla, Santander, Espana.

SOURCE: Archivos espanoles de urologia, (1995 Jun) 48 (5) 479-88.
Ref: 67
Journal code: 0064757. ISSN: 0004-0614.

PUB. COUNTRY: Spain

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: Spanish

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199509

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950921
Last Updated on STN: 19950921
Entered Medline: 19950908

ABSTRACT:
OBJECTIVE: To assess the efficacy of 60 MU intravesical alpha-2b interferon (IFN) in preventing recurrence of transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder. METHODS: A prospective, randomized double-blind study was conducted to assess the efficacy of 60 MU intravesical alpha-2b IFN compared to a control group. T1G2-G3 and the G1 recurrent tumors were included in the study (30 in each group). Instillation was started 2-3 weeks after complete TUR and administered once weekly for 12 weeks and once monthly thereafter for one year. RESULTS: The distribution according to sex and age of the patient, tumor size, grade and classification as primary or secondary was the same for both groups. Multiple tumors were prevalent in the IFN-treated group. During the first year of follow up, the tumor recurrence rate was 23.3% for the IFN-treated group and 36.6% for the control group. At 22.4 months mean follow up, the rate of recurrence was 40% for the IFN-treated group and 46.6% for the control group. Of these recurrences, 8.3% of tumors in the IFN group showed progression in grade and/or stage versus 35.7% for the control group. The disease-free interval averaged 8.5 months; 10.5 for the treated group and 6.9 months for the control group. Local or systemic toxicity was negligible. CONCLUSIONS:

Alpha-2b IFN is well-tolerated at a dose of 60 MU. It prolongs the disease-free interval and while throughout the follow up period the recurrence rate is similar to that of the control group, it does seem to markedly slow progression in the grade and/or stage of the tumor.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Administration, Intravesical
Aged
Bladder Neoplasms: PA, pathology
***Bladder Neoplasms: PC, prevention & control**
Carcinoma, Transitional Cell: PA, pathology
*Carcinoma, Transitional Cell: PC, prevention & control
Double-Blind Method
English Abstract
Follow-Up Studies
***Interferon Alfa-2b: TU, therapeutic use**
Middle Aged
*Neoplasm Recurrence, Local: PC, prevention & control
Neoplasm Staging
Prospective Studies

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)

L63 ANSWER 6 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95251409 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7733688
TITLE: [Immunoprophylaxis of superficial tumors of the bladder with interferon alfa-2b. Our experience]. Inmunoprofilaxis de los tumores superficiales de vejiga con interferon alfa 2b. Nuestra experiencia.
AUTHOR: Moyano Calvo J L; Teba del Pino F; Sanz Sacristan J; Fernandez Arjona M; Arellano Ganan R; Rabadan Ruiz M; Herrero Torres L; Melon Rey F J; Pereira Sanz I
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hospital La Princesa de Madrid, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Espana.
SOURCE: Archivos espanoles de urologia, (1995 Jan-Feb) 48 (1) 55-9. Ref: 21
Journal code: 0064757. ISSN: 0004-0614.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199505
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950608
Last Updated on STN: 19950608
Entered Medline: 19950531

ABSTRACT:
OBJECTIVE: The present study was conducted to determine the usefulness of prophylactic therapy with alpha 2b interferon for superficial bladder tumors. METHOD: Following complete TUR, alpha 2b infereron was administered to 36 patients at a dose of 50 million IU weekly for 3 months and monthly for 9 months. Patients were evaluated every 3 months on the basis of their clinical and analytical data and the cystoscopic findings. RESULTS: Twenty-six patients completed treatment and were evaluable. The follow up and disease-free period was 25.70 months. Recurrence was observed in 38.4% of the patients and tumor progression in 3.8%. CONCLUSIONS: Alpha 2b interferon is useful in the prevention of tumor recurrence. Its utility is similar to that of other drugs currently used.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Aged
***Bladder Neoplasms: PC, prevention & control**

English Abstract
***Interferon Alfa-2b: TU, therapeutic use**
Middle Aged
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)

L63 ANSWER 7 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998199189 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9538388
TITLE: Retinoids and metastatic renal cell carcinoma.
AUTHOR: Paule B; Brion N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de Rhumatologie, Centre Hospitalier de Bicetre, Le Kremlin-Bicetre.
SOURCE: Annales de medecine interne, (1997) 148 (7) 496-501. Ref: 51
Journal code: 0171744. ISSN: 0003-410X.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199804
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980430
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19980422
ABSTRACT:
The treatment of metastatic renal cell carcinoma remains unsatisfactory. Several therapeutic trials with retinoids and r interferon alpha (r IFN alpha) suggest a synergic antiproliferative effect between retinoid acid and r IFN alpha. Pharmacokinetic data and the mechanism of antiproliferative effects of retinoids are discussed. The induction of growth arrest is related to the expression of specific retinoid receptors. Further investigations are required in order to target the patient population which requires this therapy.
CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Antineoplastic Agents: PD, pharmacology
*Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
***Carcinoma, Renal Cell: DT, drug therapy**
*Carcinoma, Renal Cell: SC, secondary
Drug Synergism
Drug Therapy, Combination
Interferon Type I, Recombinant: PD, pharmacology
***Interferon Type I, Recombinant: TU, therapeutic use**
***Kidney Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy**
*Kidney Neoplasms: PA, pathology
Retinoids: PD, pharmacology
*Retinoids: TU, therapeutic use
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Interferon Type I, Recombinant); 0 (Retinoids)

L63 ANSWER 8 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97252935 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9122733
TITLE: Durable complete responses in metastatic melanoma treated with interleukin-2 in combination with interferon alpha and chemotherapy.
AUTHOR: Legha S S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Melanoma/Sarcoma, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston 77030, USA.
SOURCE: Seminars in oncology, (1997 Feb) 24 (1 Suppl 4) S39-43. Ref: 25
Journal code: 0420432. ISSN: 0093-7754.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970506
Last Updated on STN: 19970506
Entered Medline: 19970422

ABSTRACT:
Biochemotherapy, which uses recombinant interferon alpha (rIFN-alpha) and recombinant interleukin-2 (rIL-2) in combination with chemotherapy is a promising therapy for metastatic malignant melanoma. Various biochemotherapy regimens have produced overall objective response rates of > 50% and durable complete remission (CR) in approximately 10%-of treated patients. One such biochemotherapy regimen, consisting of sequential administration of cisplatin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine (CVD regimen) followed by rIFN-alpha and rIL-2, has produced a response rate of 60% and a CR rate of 20% in the most recent cohort of 62 patients treated at The University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. The duration of partial responses with this and similar regimens typically averages 6 to 9 months; however, more than half of the CRs achieved with this regimen have been durable for 3+ to 5+ years. This has raised the possibility of long-term survival in approximately 10% of patients with metastatic melanoma. If confirmed, this will represent a significant advance in the treatment of metastatic melanoma.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: AE, adverse effects
*Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: TU, therapeutic use
Clinical Trials
Cyclophosphamide: AD, administration & dosage
Cyclophosphamide: AE, adverse effects
Dacarbazine: AD, administration & dosage
Dacarbazine: AE, adverse effects
***Interferon-alpha: AD, administration & dosage**
Interferon-alpha: AE, adverse effects
*Interleukin-2: AD, administration & dosage
Interleukin-2: AE, adverse effects
***Melanoma: DT, drug therapy**
Neoplasm Metastasis
*Skin Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
Vincristine: AD, administration & dosage
Vincristine: AE, adverse effects
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 4342-03-4 (Dacarbazine); 50-18-0 (Cyclophosphamide); 57-22-7 (Vincristine)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols); 0 (CVD protocol); 0 (Interferon-alpha); 0 (Interleukin-2)

L63 ANSWER 9 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97252933 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9122731
TITLE: The role of interferon alfa in the treatment of metastatic melanoma.
AUTHOR: Legha S S
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston 77030, USA.
SOURCE: Seminars in oncology, (1997 Feb) 24 (1 Suppl 4) S24-31.
Ref: 35
Journal code: 0420432. ISSN: 0093-7754.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970506
Last Updated on STN: 19970506
Entered Medline: 19970422

ABSTRACT:
Recombinant interferon alpha (rIFN-alpha) has shown antitumor activity in metastatic malignant melanoma both as single-agent therapy and in combination with chemotherapeutic agents. As a single agent, rIFN-alpha yields an objective response rate of approximately 15%, which is comparable with other biologic agents, such as recombinant interleukin-2 (rIL-2) and single-agent chemotherapy. The most effective application of rIFN-alpha to the treatment of metastatic melanoma seems to be as a component of drug regimens that combine rIFN-alpha with rIL-2 or with combination chemotherapy regimens. The combination of rIFN-alpha with rIL-2 appears to have greater antitumor activity than either agent alone. Likewise, rIFN-alpha may potentiate the antitumor activity of combination chemotherapy regimens. Chemoimmunotherapy using dual biologic agents is currently the most promising therapy for metastatic melanoma with objective response rates of more than 50%. The greatest success of chemoimmunotherapy is its ability to produce durable complete remission in approximately 10% of treated patients. These regimens produce long-term remissions and offer hope to patients with advanced melanoma.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: TU, therapeutic use
Interferon Alfa-2a: AD, administration & dosage
Interferon Alfa-2a: TU, therapeutic use
Interferon Alfa-2b: AD, administration & dosage
Interferon Alfa-2b: TU, therapeutic use
Interferon-alpha: AD, administration & dosage
***Interferon-alpha: TU, therapeutic use**
Interleukin-2: AD, administration & dosage
***Melanoma: DT, drug therapy**
Neoplasm Metastasis
Recombinant Proteins: AD, administration & dosage
*Skin Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 76543-88-9 (Interferon Alfa-2a); 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols); 0 (Interferon-alpha); 0 (Interleukin-2); 0 (Recombinant Proteins)

L63 ANSWER 10 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998431745 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9759581
TITLE: Adjuvant interferon treatment for melanoma.
AUTHOR: Agarwala S S; Kirkwood J M
CORPORATE SOURCE: University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.
SOURCE: Hematology/oncology clinics of North America, (1998 Aug) 12 (4) 823-33. Ref: 24
Journal code: 8709473. ISSN: 0889-8588.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199811
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990106
Last Updated on STN: 19990106
Entered Medline: 19981117

ABSTRACT:
After decades of research, the adjuvant therapy of patients with melanoma has recently shown significant survival and relapse-free interval benefit for the intravenous and subcutaneous administration of maximally tolerable dosages of recombinant IFN alpha 2b in a trial conducted by the ECOG (E1684). Despite the toxicity of this therapy, retrospective analyses of its impact upon quality-of-life using Q-TWiST methods and cost-efficacy analyses all argue for the benefit and utility of this intervention, especially for node-positive patients with resectable melanoma at highest risk of relapse. A confirmatory trial has been completed and will mature in the spring of 1998. The impact of lower dosages of IFN, apparent transiently during and for a period of time following treatment has not been sustained with longer follow-up in a number of trials. Current approaches in Europe and North America focus upon refinement of dose and duration of treatment with IFN and their potential interactions with, and comparison with, active specific immunotherapy with vaccines. A recently emerging area of research is the patient with stage IIA melanoma and the potential role of an abbreviated high-dose regimen of IFN alpha in this patient subset.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human
Adjuvants, Pharmaceutic: AD, administration & dosage
Adult
*Antineoplastic Agents: AD, administration & dosage
Clinical Trials
*Interferon Type II: AD, administration & dosage
***Interferon-alpha: AD, administration & dosage**
***Melanoma: DT, drug therapy**
Melanoma: PA, pathology
Neoplasm Staging
*Skin Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
Skin Neoplasms: PA, pathology
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 82115-62-6 (Interferon Type II)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Adjuvants, Pharmaceutic); 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Interferon-alpha)

L63 ANSWER 11 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998308579 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9644709
TITLE: Patient management strategies for interferon alfa-2b as adjuvant therapy of high-risk melanoma.
AUTHOR: Donnelly S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Research Services, University of Pittsburgh Cancer Center, PA, USA.
SOURCE: Oncology nursing forum, (1998 Jun) 25 (5) 921-7. Ref: 16
Journal code: 7809033. ISSN: 0190-535X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; Nursing Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199809
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980917
Last Updated on STN: 19980917
Entered Medline: 19980908

ABSTRACT:
PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES: To review results of Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) trial E1684 in the context of nursing issues concerning interferon alfa-2b (IFN alpha-2b) as adjuvant therapy for high-risk melanoma. DATA

SOURCES: Published results of ECOG trial E1684 and additional safety data provided by the trial sponsor. Selection of material was based on information that would expand on published safety results and present patient-management strategies relevant to oncology nurses. DATA SYNTHESIS: High-dose IFN alpha-2b significantly prolonged median relapse-free survival (< 0.01) and overall survival (p = 0.047), but side effects required extensive nursing interventions. With appropriate patient management, including dose modifications, 74% of patients who did not relapse received a full course of therapy. CONCLUSIONS: Adjuvant, high-dose IFN alpha-2b can significantly prolong relapse-free and overall survival in patients with high-risk melanoma, but nursing interventions are required to ensure patient compliance. IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE: Accurate nursing assessment and appropriate interventions can help patients safely complete this effective adjuvant therapy.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
*Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Chemotherapy, Adjuvant
Disease-Free Survival
***Interferon Alfa-2b: TU, therapeutic use**
***Melanoma: DT, drug therapy**
Melanoma: NU, nursing
Middle Aged
Nursing Assessment
Patient Education

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents)

L63 ANSWER 12 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998227672 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9568721

TITLE: Interferon-alpha: evolving therapy for AIDS-associated Kaposi's sarcoma.

AUTHOR: Krown S E

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medicine, Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, New York 10021, USA.. krowns@mskcc.org

SOURCE: Journal of interferon & cytokine research : official journal of the International Society for Interferon and Cytokine Research, (1998 Apr) 18 (4) 209-14. Ref: 68
Journal code: 9507088. ISSN: 1079-9907.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals; AIDS

ENTRY MONTH: 199806

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980708
Last Updated on STN: 19980708
Entered Medline: 19980619

ABSTRACT:
This article reviews developments over nearly 15 years in the application of interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha) to the treatment of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The initial success of IFN treatment for selected patients with AIDS-associated KS occurred before identification of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and in the absence of any coherent view of KS pathogenesis. A more comprehensive understanding of the biology of both AIDS and KS, together with increased knowledge of the biologic effects of IFN and therapeutic advances in the treatment of HIV infection, have made IFN therapy for KS both more rational and more successful. There is every reason to believe that the current results with IFN for KS can be improved on by capitalizing on recent improvements in HIV therapy and the availability of specific inhibitors of angiogenic cytokines. I sincerely thank

the Milstein family and my colleagues in the International Society for Interferon and Cytokine Research (ISICR) for recognizing this work, which is the product of many collaborations between clinical and basic scientists in my own institution and elsewhere.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
*Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: CO, complications
*Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
*Antiviral Agents: TU, therapeutic use
***Interferon-alpha: TU, therapeutic use**
***Sarcoma, Kaposi: DT, drug therapy**
Sarcoma, Kaposi: ET, etiology

CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents); 0 (Antiviral Agents); 0 (Interferon-alpha)

L63 ANSWER 13 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998142249 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9481250
TITLE: Malignant melanoma and adjuvant alpha interferon-2b for patients at high risk of relapse.
AUTHOR: Gale D M; Kiley K E
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lutheran General Hospital, Park Ridge, IL, USA.
SOURCE: Clinical journal of oncology nursing, (1998 Jan) 2 (1) 5-10. Ref: 28
Journal code: 9705336. ISSN: 1092-1095.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Nursing Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19980312
Last Updated on STN: 19980312
Entered Medline: 19980305

ABSTRACT:
Malignant melanoma, the least common but most serious form of skin cancer, is increasing at a faster rate than any other form of cancer. Early diagnosis can lead to cures through surgery alone. Patients with deeper primary lesions (greater than 4 mm) or regional lymph node involvement have a high risk of relapse. High-dose alpha interferon-2b is the first agent to significantly affect the relapse-free survival of high-risk patients with melanoma in a large randomized, controlled trial. Knowledge of the stages of malignant melanoma, its treatments, the mechanism of action of interferon, and commonly experienced adverse events will contribute to the nurse's ability to manage the clinical problems patients with melanoma face.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
*Antineoplastic Agents: TU, therapeutic use
Chemotherapy, Adjuvant
***Interferon Alfa-2b: TU, therapeutic use**
***Melanoma: DT, drug therapy**
Melanoma: PA, pathology
Neoplasm Metastasis
Neoplasm Staging
Prognosis
*Skin Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy
Skin Neoplasms: PA, pathology

CAS REGISTRY NO.: 99210-65-8 (Interferon Alfa-2b)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Agents)

L63 ANSWER 14 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000008222 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10540708

TITLE: A case of pulmonary metastasis from renal cell carcinoma with complete response to interferon-alpha and tegafur/uracil (UFT) but possibly UFT-induced liver dysfunction and leukoencephalopathy-like symptoms.
AUTHOR: Suzuki K; Nukui A; Kobayashi M; Sugaya Y; Muraishi O; Morita T; Tokue A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Urology, Jichi Medical School.
SOURCE: Hinyokika kiyo. Acta urologica Japonica, (1999 Sep) 45 (9) 621-4. Ref: 19
Journal code: 0421145. ISSN: 0018-1994.
PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES)
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199912
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20000113
Entered Medline: 19991221

ABSTRACT:
A 61-year-old man presented with gross hematuria. He underwent left radical nephrectomy under a diagnosis of left renal cell carcinoma without distant metastasis, but bilateral multiple pulmonary metastases appeared 2.5 months after the operation. Though the metastases responded well to combination therapy of interferon-alpha and a 1:4 mixture of tegafur and uracil (UFT), the side effects of liver dysfunction and leukoencephalopathy-like symptoms due to UFT appeared 7 months after the beginning of the chemotherapy. These side effects were improved after the cessation of UFT administration.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human; Male
*Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: AE, adverse effects
Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: TU, therapeutic use
*Brain Diseases: CI, chemically induced
***Carcinoma, Renal Cell: DT, drug therapy**
*Carcinoma, Renal Cell: SC, secondary
English Abstract
***Interferon-alpha: AD, administration & dosage**
Kidney Neoplasms: PA, pathology
*Liver Diseases: CI, chemically induced
***Lung Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy**
*Lung Neoplasms: SC, secondary
Middle Aged
Tegafur: AD, administration & dosage
Tegafur: AE, adverse effects
Uracil: AD, administration & dosage
Uracil: AE, adverse effects
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 17902-23-7 (Tegafur); 66-22-8 (Uracil); 74578-38-4 (1-UFT protocol)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols); 0 (Interferon-alpha)

L63 ANSWER 15 OF 79 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999432316 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10501706
TITLE: [Chemoimmunotherapy in the systemic treatment of advanced renal carcinoma].
Chemoimmuntherapie des fortgeschrittenen Nierenzellkarzinoms.
AUTHOR: Atzpodien J; Buer J; Sel S; Janssen J; Oevermann K

CORPORATE SOURCE: Hamatologie und Onkologie der Medizinischen Hochschule Hannover.
SOURCE: Der Urologe. Ausg. A, (1999 Sep) 38 (5) 474-8. Ref: 0
Journal code: 1304110. ISSN: 0340-2592.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199911
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000113
Last Updated on STN: 20000113
Entered Medline: 19991130

ABSTRACT:
Polychemotherapy and immunomodulating treatment using IL-2 and/or IFN-alpha produce objective responses in a proportion of advanced renal cell carcinoma patients. The goals of an improved cost effectiveness and therapeutic index of interleukin-2 and/or Interferon-alpha in combination with chemotherapeutic agents require the design of risk factor adapted individual therapeutic strategies for the outpatient setting. High dose i. v. IL-2 therapy in metastatic renal cell carcinoma has been proven effective [11]. Other modalities of applying IL-2 have been described [12-14] (Table 1). A cumulative risk-score identified three risk-groups with significant differences in median survival [16]. The SC use of IL-2 and INF-alpha has been established in the treatment of RCC [16, 23]. It appears that combination chemoimmunotherapy including p. o. retinoic acid is far more effective than single agent treatment. Further studies will have to be designed to improve therapeutic index and cost effectiveness in systemic combination therapy in metastatic RCC.

CONTROLLED TERM: Check Tags: Human
*Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols: TU, therapeutic use
***Carcinoma, Renal Cell: DT, drug therapy**
Carcinoma, Renal Cell: MO, mortality
Carcinoma, Renal Cell: PA, pathology
Combined Modality Therapy
English Abstract
***Interferon-alpha: AD, administration & dosage**
*Interleukin-2: AD, administration & dosage
***Kidney Neoplasms: DT, drug therapy**
Kidney Neoplasms: MO, mortality
Kidney Neoplasms: PA, pathology
Survival Rate
Treatment Outcome
*Tretinoin: AD, administration & dosage
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 302-79-4 (Tretinoin)
CHEMICAL NAME: 0 (Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols); 0 (Interferon-alpha); 0 (Interleukin-2)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:52:47 ON 14 MAY 2004